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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27th.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28th.
Monticello	Monday, July 30th.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31st.
Sullivan	Thursday, August 2d.
Shelbyville	Friday, August 3d.
Pana	Saturday, August 4th.
Augusta	Monday, August 13th.
Macomb	Tuesday, August 14th.
Blandinsville	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville	Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Aurora, Kane Co	Tuesday,	July 31
Lexington, McLean Co	Thursday,	Aug. 2
Marshall, Clark Co	Wednesday,	" 8
Robinson, Crawford Co	Thursday,	" 9
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co	Friday,	" 10
Olney, Richland Co	Saturday,	" 11
Flora, Clay Co	Monday,	" 13
Newton, Jasper Co	Tuesday,	" 14
Greenup, Cumberland Co	Wednesday,	" 15
Effingham, Effingham Co	Thursday,	" 16
Salem, Marion Co	Friday,	" 17
Vandalia, Fayette Co	Thursday,	" 23
Nashville, Washington Co	Friday,	" 24
Tamaroa, Perry Co	Saturday,	" 25
Jonesboro, Union Co	Monday,	" 27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co	Tuesday,	" 28
Cairo, Alexander Co	Wednesday,	" 29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co	Tuesday,	Sept. 4
Albion, Edwards Co	Wednesday,	" 5
Fairfield, Wayne Co	Thursday,	" 6
Carmi, White Co	Friday,	" 7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co	Saturday,	" 8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co	Wednesday,	" 12
Pittsfield, Pike Co	Saturday,	" 21
Rushville, Schuyler Co	Tuesday,	" 25
Vermont, Fulton Co	Wednesday,	" 26
Carthage, Hancock Co	Friday,	" 28
Galesburg, Knox Co	Saturday,	" 29
Oquawka, Henderson Co	Tuesday,	Oct. 2
Dixon, Lee Co	Thursday,	" 4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co	Saturday,	" 6
Lacon, Marshall Co	Friday,	" 12
Washington, Tazewell Co	Tuesday,	" 16
Havana, Mason Co	Thursday,	" 18

Carl Schurz's Appointments.

Carl Schurz, Esq., the distinguished orator of Wisconsin, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, (and possibly also in English,) at the following times and places:

Belleville..........Saturday, July 28th.

Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

Judge Hassaureck's Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, Republican elector at large of Ohio, will address his fellow-citizens in Illinois, in the German language, at the following times and places:

Petersburg	Friday, July 27th.
Springfield	Saturday, July 28th.
Decatur	Monday, July 30th.
Galena	Tuesday, July 31st.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Vandalia	Wednesday, August 1.
Centralia	Thursday, August 2
Fairfield	Saturday, August 4.
Burnt Prairie	Monday, August 6.
Carmi	Tuesday, August 7
Grayville	Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel	Thursday, August 9.
Albion	Friday, August 10.
Olney	Saturday, August 11.

Judge Kellogg's Appointments.

Hon. William Kellogg, Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville	Friday, July 27
Bushnell	Saturday, " 28
Chillicothe	Tuesday, " 31
Washington	Wednesday, Aug. 1

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31.
Middleport	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville	Friday, Aug. 3.
Pexton, Ford Co	Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield	Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A First Rate Document.

A campaign document has been issued by the Republican State Central Committe, embracing the following matter:

[illegible] in support of Lincoln.

CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.

CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.

CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.

CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.

CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.

CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.

CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.

CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.

CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."

CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN TAZEWELL.

GREAT REPUBLICAN TURN-OUT AT PEKIN.

Outline of Senator Trumbull's Speech.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

PEKIN, Ill., July 25, 1860.

The weather was lowering this morning, and about five o'clock a heavy rain set in. Not till after three in the afternoon was all apprehension of a wet day dissipated. Rain did fall at intervals until afternoon. Notwithstanding this drawback, people kept pouring into town all forenoon. The first meeting, bear in mind, was four-fifths composed of farmers and their families.

On one of the highest knolls in the town, and about half a mile from the river, the energetic Republicans of Pekin have erected a wigwam capable of seating 4,000. It is merely a board roof over seats rising in tiers from the stand. When Judge Trumbull and Mr. Swett arrived, (two o'clock) the whole area was more than comfortably full, and there was a large crowd outside—enough to have constituted a locofoco's meeting of five or six thousand, according to the estimates of the Chicago *Times*. I yield to few men in estimating crowds, and shall set this meeting at 4,000, feeling that I have underrated the number. Others said 5,000; and some as high as 6,000. This last figure would have been exceeded but for the rain.

In the forenoon a fine pole, 140 feet high, was raised by the Wide-Awakes. The Pekin brass band attended; and a martial band came in from the town of Tremont on a regular fence-rail wagon. It attracted much attention. There was not less than three hundred wagons and carriages in the various processions—all of them supplied with banners, but none of them striking or remarkable. Two peculiarities there were about the meeting—it was composed almost entirely of fine looking and well-to-do country people, and they were all brimming full of Republican enthusiasm. Not a man of them doubted they would gloriously redeem Tazewell County next fall; and they will do it. It makes a man feel good to be among such people. I never saw a man receive a warmer greeting than they gave Mr. Trumbull.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

Judge Trumbull was introduced by Charles Towner. He opened by declaring his purpose to be impartial. First, he said, I will define the Republican creed. We are in favor of opening a great national highway to the Pacific; in favor of giving to every actual settler 160 acres of land; in favor of an economical administration of the government; in favor of preserving all national territory for freemen. Does any Democrat object to this? Perhaps some may take exception to our opinion in regard to slavery. Very well, let us see what our fathers thought and did. In 1789, one of the first acts of Congress was the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory. In 1800 Indiana Territory was organized with a prohibition; in 1805 Michigan; in 1809 Illinois; in 1836 Wisconsin; in 1838 Iowa. Slavery was prohibited in all of them. In 1820 all our territory north of Mason and Dixon's line was consecrated to freedom. We see, then, that the uniform policy of our government previous to 1850 was to prohibit slavery in all territories in which there was no special clause in the deed of cession sanctioning it. The Missouri line was even run through Texas. Was there any civil war in consequence? [Voices, no, no.] Well, the old doctrine was thrown aside, slavery was invited to take possession of any territory it could; and there have been heart-burning and threatenings ever since. Would there not have been continued peace had the policy of our fathers been let alone? [Voices, Certainly—and cheers.]

Our creed favors the giving of our public lands to free white men—not to negro slaves. [Cheers.] The opposite doctrine is held by this modern Democratic party. I say *modern*, because the age of that party is just six years. [Laughter.] All a man has to do in order to be a member of this Democratic party, is to turn his back upon the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madison. [Cries of "true."] And he can neither get in nor stay in on any other condition. [illegible] ting the views held by Clay and Webster. Some of them have done so. In our own State brother Morrisson, who once ran as Lieut. Governor on the Whig ticket, is now running for Congress as a *modern* Democrat. He has conformed to the new exigencies of Democracy. [Much laughter.]

In the Democratic platform economy is recommended. And how is it carried out? Why, the expenses of the Post Office Department are now greater than were all our governmental outlays under the administration of John Quincy Adams. When James Buchanan became President there was a surplus in our National Treasury of about $17,000,000. Now there is a national debt of more than $58,000,000. And we have been at peace with the world. Is this economy? And these men tell us that they are for a Pacific Railroad. Well, they have had control of this government for nearly eight years; and they have not made a rod of it. Let us judge them by their works—not by their words. [Laughter.]

The Cincinnati Platform favors the protection of the rights of citizens in all States and countries. And how is this profession carried out? Not very long since, an adopted citizen—an Irishman by birth—went to South Carolina to work at his trade as a carpenter. He was indiscreet enough to say that he did not like to

THE DIXON CONVENTION.

Nomination of Arnold for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

DIXON, July 26, 1860.

The Congressional Convention was called to order and organized by electing Ex-Alderman Long of Chicago, Chairman *pro tem.*, and John C. Miller Secretary.

A Committee on Rules and Organization was appointed, consisting of six from Cook, two from Kane, and one from each of the other counties.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 P. M., when the committee returned, and reported Ald. Long as President of the Convention, J. C. Miller of Cook, and M. D. Merrill of Rock Island, Secretaries, with Vice Presidents from each county.

From the Committee on Credentials, E. C. Larned of Cook made a majority, and A. J. Joslyn of Kane a minority Report, on cases of representation. The latter insisted on each County voting according to Fremont's vote in districts—which would give Cook four less votes, and Kane two more; DeKalb and Rock Island one more each. An animated debate followed, after which the majority report was adopted retaining the basis in the call.

The committee reported that they could not agree as to which set of Whiteside delegates were entitled to seats, but referred the matter to the Convention to settle; whereupon Kirk of Whiteside withdrew the Arnold delegation, claiming, however, that it was done for the sake of harmony, but insisting that they were rightfully chosen.

This led to an excited and acrimonious discussion. There was great noise and confusion for half an hour, the Chairman vainly endeavoring to preserve order. Finally the Convention unanimously confirmed the Farnsworth contestants in their seats, when a bitter state of feeling followed.

An informal ballot was then taken, resulting: Arnold, 40; Farnsworth, 27. DeKalb refused to vote. Lee voted with Cook.

After a recess of ten minutes a formal ballot was had. Arnold received 40, Farnsworth 34—all the delegates voting.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was refused by a few delegates voting "No."

A series of strong Republican resolutions were adopted with loud cheers.

The Convention then adjourned to meet after supper, for speeches from Arnold, Farnsworth, Larned and others, amidst firing of cannon and music by the band.

A better-feeling now prevails, and the nomination will be heartily supported. J. M.

The Southern Counties of New York.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has been making a tour of the southern counties of New York, makes the following report to that paper of the 25th:

ROCKLAND.—Not able to find out much about Rockland; but hearsay gives Breckinridge a plurality over Douglas, with a leading position for Lincoln over all.

ORANGE.—This county is close. The Democracy united might carry it over Lincoln, but in the midst of present distractions Lincoln will carry it by from 100 to 300 plurality. A coalition on local and county officers between the Douglas and Breckinridge men may give the county government to the Democrats.

DELAWARE.—Delaware is a strong Republican county at the present time, although formerly American, the latter having gone over to the Republicans almost *en masse*; and it might as well be stated here as elsewhere, that those politicians who have been reckoning upon a large American vote for Douglas in this region will be disappointed. The vote will be given to the Republicans, and swell Lincoln's majority in the county to at least 1,000.

BROOME.—In Binghamton, in this county, resides the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and there does not exist in this country an instance where a man of such political prominence as Mr. D. enjoys a more universal degree of respect and esteem. He is beloved by his neighbors of all shades of politics, and while his intrepid championship of constitutional rights has won for him imperishable fame abroad, his home virtues endear him to the [illegible] burnt and hardy tiller of the soil? "Liked!" he exclaimed; "I'll tell you how he's liked; if he'd been nominated for President, there's not a man in Broome county that would have voted agin him." That was an honest man's opinion, expressed in an honest way. Mr. Dickinson's influence will be given for Breckinridge, and although the county will give Lincoln a majority of 2,000, Mr. B.'s vote will reach if not exceed these figures. The vote for Mr. Douglas will be small in Broome county, say 200.

TIOGA.—In this county, Lincoln will have a majority of 500. Douglas will have a larger vote than Breckinridge, but both combined will not eclipse the rail splitter. Douglas is a favorite here, for the reason that he is better known than Breckinridge. The Southern egg has not yet been hatched in Tioga.

CHEMUNG.—This county is claimed by both Republicans and Democrats. The friends of Breckinridge say they are superior to Douglas. The Americans, who have the balance of power and the control of the local elections, are willing to make an accommodation with the Democrats, in order to secure a representation in the Legislature. In 1856, the county gave some 700 plurality for Fremont. But the Democrats and Americans are now more united than they have

Georgia.

It seems to be settled that the Bell men and Douglas men have formed a coalition in Georgia. Five members of each party are to constitue the electoral ticket; if their votes will elect either Bell or Douglas they are to be cast for that purpose; otherwise each five is to vote for its own candidate. This arrangement, which fully exhibits the weakness of Douglas and Johnson in that Southern State where they were supposed to be strongest, is denounced with great warmth by the Rome *Courier*, one of the most efficient journals of the Bell party in Georgia. "It has excited our most unqualified condemnation," says the *Courier*. "Such a shameless, unprincipled, insulting proposition was never before made to honest men. We look in vain for suitable terms with which to denounce it. Upon the part of the Douglas faction it is a confession of their utter imbecility, is prompted by the fear of the overwhelming and merited defeat which awaits them, and evinces a disregard, yes, a contempt for our honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle, which should meet with nothing but indignation and scorn. We could not agree to such a coalition without surrendering those principles for which we have contended for years, and which we have regarded as essential to our interests, our safety, and our equality in the Union. We could not prove so faithless to our section, so recreant to our duty, as to join those whom we have always denounced as our worst enemies, and who are striving to put in power a party whose political heresies are more dangerous to the South than the doctrines of the Black Republicans."

If the more zealous advocates of Bell and Everett in the South receive with such indignation the comparatively equitable arrangements made in Georgia, what would they say to the scheme of the leaders of their party in New York, who propose that all the votes of the party should be given solid for Douglas? Would they not say that such a scheme was a confession of utter imbecility, evincing a contempt for honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle? We fear they would.

☞ "We are all for the success of Bell and Everett," says the *Express*, "by defeating Lincoln through a minority of the Free States only, and by carrying the election to the Congress of the United States, where, under the operations of the Constitution, a wise, safer, and more experienced man will be chosen to discharge the duties of the Presidential office." That is to say, Joe Lane! Such is the scheme of Brooks, Hunt, and Duer for securing "the success of Bell and Everett." What precious humbug! Do they suppose the Americans and Old Whigs of this State are all ninnies, to be led into such a trap?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ We hear from Georgia that a Houston Electoral ticket is about to be put up in that State, and that it will command a much stronger vote than there has hitherto been reason to expect. This is due in great part to the fact that the Bell leaders there have made a great bargain with the Douglas party. At this, much disgust is felt among the more uncompromising members of the Union organization, and many of them are said to be disposed, in consequence, to cast their votes for Houston.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CITY.

EXCURSION.—See announcement of Excursion of Home Missionary Society to Kankakee City.

POLICE.—Yesterday's police cases were of the smallest possible fry.

HELD TO BAIL.—The boy Chevett, arrested for the burglary at the news depot of Bamford & Baldwin, has been held to bail in $800, and in default, committed.

☞ The only inquests at the Coroner's Office yesterday were "locals" in quest of items, the which as they did not get, the matter becomes too solemn for jesting.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday brought out the linen suits and summer apparelling, but everybody kept their eye on the lake and looked out for a change.

SHOPLIFTING.—The money drawer of Mr. Friedberger, shoe dealer, No. 873 South Clark street, was robbed of one dollar in change on Wednesday afternoon.

DARING.—A lady shopper on Lake street yesterday afternoon had her watch seized and an attempt made to tear it from her person by a scamp, who succeeded in getting away without arrest, and without the booty.

A CALF'S REVOLVER.—A Mr. [illegible] brought up in a ditch, throwing Mr. B. completely over his head, bruising him considerably.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—Yesterday the good steamer Lady Elgin arrived from Lake Superior, with a full complement of passengers, and will leave again this evening for another pleasure trip to Lake Superior. Already 100 berths are engaged.

☞ Campaign caricatures, portraits, charts, photographs, badges, medals, speeches, lives of the candidates, and anything else in the campaign way furnished to agents and all others at low rates, by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

HORSE SHOW.—The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair, will be held at Janesville, Wis. Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1860. A rich premium list of three thousand dollars, is offered, open to exhibitors from all the States and Canadas.

A NEW CIRCUS COMPANY—"Here we are again! Mr. Merryman."

Lovers of the legitimate "hos" drama and admirers of the exploits of agile feet whether equine or athlete, who kick up Olympic dust in the arena, who have mourned since the tribe of Levi departed from the huge establishment that erst knew them on Monroe street, and in Chicago have literally sung too mournfully "known no *North*," will rejoice that the festooned cobwebs, heavy and sable with dust, are to no longer constitute the undisturbed and funereal drapery of that old board Coliseum.

Circle and stage are come once more into use, and we no longer despair of the return of the family of that Mr. Merryman whose "Here we are again" it suits to move upon the cachinatory muscles of all little boys young and old.

North's Amphitheatre is to be rejuvenated, re-opened and its happy echoes awakened. It has been taken by a company of unrivalled attainments in the "back and *posture* line," deft and shrewd fellows, in "*la perche equipoise*," and "ground and lofty tumblers" of the loftiest and best grounded description. The Ravels are nothing to this troupe, and we are glad those excellent artists have played out their successful season and left the city. We are surely happy with such attraction, "tother dear charmer away."

Not to keep our readers longer from the delicious truth, the Amphitheatre has been leased by the Democracy of Chicago, they who erst established "Young Tammany" in Garrett Block, and flourished exceedingly until young Tammany's bills began to accumulate, of which billious attack the child died in its teething, funeral expenses still unpaid.

The programme has not been furnished us for the series of entertainments to come off at at the new establishment, but it will be out in due time. Who can doubt that everything will be put upon the boards and brought into the ring with the full talent of the company. It will be Dramatic, Equestrian, Gymnastic and a Museum all in one. In the latter feature it will possess a "Happy Family" Barnum would give his eyes and his four pound trout to reproduce in his Gotham establishment. The "Happy Family" will be put on with a powerful cast, the first Tableau "*The Wedding*," the *Herald* leading in its blushing bride, with a grand Harvest Home and the music of the (side-draft) Reapers.

Of course the "American Eagle" will be a staple property feature of the concern, and brought out for nightly exercise. "My Great Principle" will be led forth for the second and third rates to vault upon and over, and made, though dead and badly chest foundered, to delight the pea-nut eaters with ring exploits.

We have in our mind's eye the artists who are to strive for applause in *La Perche Equipoise*, and who are to perform in the grand act of riding from three to five horses going different ways, and who will perform the "character act" by starting good Breckinridge men and in three times round the ring turning up Douglas, and so on through the list.

Never did a circus company commence operations here that offered more varied attractions than these of the Monroe street Political Amphitheatre and Circus, and we bespeak for them a good time. They will doubtless have it. Their rent is cheap—that is so far fortunate, for they know in their hearts they are putting on the boards there, one piece that will be played throughout the season,—"Love's Labor Lost."

WA-BASH.—An Indian has come to town, a notable Indian, as gay as war paint and bright wampum and feathers can make him. A gay, grim, grinning savage, apparently of a humor so violent that if any body should call him "Lo, the poor Indian," he would incontinently get up an essay on (that) man of a most vengeful tomahawk and scalping knife character. He is a remarkable "Ingen." Formerly in Government employ, he was got out of his "native wood" as the figure [illegible] decidedly hostile [illegible] inspection [illegible] we readily believe this,) the Secretary of the Navy was fearful he would disturb our amicable relations with the rest of mankind. He was sold at auction (the Indian, not the Secretary) at the Navy Yard, and from his purchaser, has been taken into a silent partnership with William Y. Daniels of this city, and is now fast and firmly posted on the sharp corner of the Matteson House, "outside manager" of Mr. Daniels' extensive Cigar and Tobacco Establishment. Wabash wears a most ferocious look, and brandishes a fearful knife and tomahawk, but the expression he wears is only intended for those who doubt the genuineness and quality of Mr. Daniels' tobacco. Since nobody here doubts that, no one can take Mr. Indian's scowl as "personal," but all pronounce him the finest specimen of wood-carving ever brought to this city.

HOUSE PAINTING.—There is a branch of the profession of Michael Angelo and Raphael, humbler we grant, but of much wider and of more [illegible]

THE DIRGE OF THE DOOMED.

Respectfully Dedicated to the West Side "Wide Awakes,"
BY HENRIETTA.

TUNE—"*Villikens and His Dinah.*"

There's a wail breaking forth from a giant's stronghold,
As coming events are by shadows foretold—
That wail sounds the dirge of the famed *Squatter* king,
While the "Wide Awakes" ever his requiem sing.

The breezes that sing through the forests of Maine,
Make the old woods re-echo a Hamlin's fair fame,
And the "Granite Boys" join in the rail splitter's song,
While old Democracy's hulk is floating along.

The Green Mountain State—the land of my birth,
And the Bay State rejoice at my "last of earth,"
And nutmeg and clock land unite in the shout,
While I, all alone, take the Salt River route.

The Hards and the Softs of the old Empire State
Are clad in deep mourning, bewailing my fate;
Not my fate alone, but poor Breck and Lane,
For the Key Stone re-echoes our death song again.

The Buckeyes and Hoosiers and Suckers are out,
And the Wolverines join the Republican shout;
The Buzzards and badgers, and all free State imps,
And their batteries scuttle the sovereignty ships.

The fire-eaters brave, who of erst were my pride,
At Charleston got mixed—when Democracy died,
Are now shrieking for Bell, for Houston or Breck,
For the Baltimore clique broke Democracy's neck.

An "Honest Old Abe," the Republicans found,
Whose coat tails, they say, are some ways from the ground,
Who can fill the "Big Chair," and his feet touch the floor,
While duck-legged Dougy must sing evermore.

Alas! for the hopes I have cherished so long;
Alas! for the hobby I mounted so strong,
Alas! that I cut the compromise halter,
Which set me adrift on this treacherous water.

My Kansas Nebraska has withered away,
And the friend of the squatter must go to decay,
With no one to heed the small giant's behest,
And no "Abraham's bosom" whereon he can rest.

MORAL.

Young men of the West! this lesson I give,
The Republican party forever must live,
Join the Wide Awake Boys, at the West Market Hall,
And Freedom shall perch on Democracy's pall.

Then "Honest Old Abe" in the White House shall stay,
As Democracy's war-dogs steal slinking away,
While the Buck, and the Breck, and the Dug, and the Bell,
From the cess-pool of ruin, shall breathe their farewell.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city for the month of June was 155, as follows:

West Division	66
South "	48
North "	41
Total	155

The number of deaths for the month of June for a series of years past has been as follows:

1854	331	1858	139
1855	87	1859	112
1856	121	1860	155
1857	126		

The following is the mortality for the first six months of a number of years past:

1853	481	1857	776
1854	999	1858	793
1855	631	1859	760
1856	668	1860	811

BURGLARS IN LIMBO.—Yesterday morning two young fellows were arrested in the West Division, by officer Williams, hailing from St. Louis, and giving their names as George and Frank Jones, aliases of course. Officer Williams and his men have been watching them for some time. Upon searching them after their arrest, there were found in their possession several very suspicious looking articles, among which were a burglar's dark lantern, so arranged as to be worn attached to a belt, leaving both hands free to operate; and a bottle of chloroform. They were locked up, to give time to investigate their doings a little farther before examination.

WIDE AWAKES.—The regular meeting of the Chicago Wide Awake Club will be held this evening in their Hall, No. 39 Lake street. E. G. Asay, Esq., and J. D. Ward, Esq., will address the Club. Let the members turn out. All are invited to attend.

GEO. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

SERMONS AT THE WIGWAM.—The tenth of the Sabbath afternoon sermons, at request of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the Wigwam on Sabbath next at 4 P. M., by Rev. Henry Whipple, of the Indiana street M. E. Church.

R. M. GUILFORD, Ch'n Com.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—There will be a meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club at their rooms 205 Randolph street, this (Friday) evening. Addresses will be made by some of our prominent Republicans. Friends of the cause, [illegible]

S. C. BLAKE, Sec'y.

☞ Go to John Jones, [illegible] and get your [illegible] They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss Ada L. Hoyt, Rapping and Writing Test Medium, will hold public meetings at Kingsbury Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Admission ten cents.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hackley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 26th, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. EDWARD KING, of the firm of Halsey & King, and Miss ELIZABETH E. OWENS, daughter of Wm. Owens, Esq., all of this city.

In Buffalo, N. Y., July 24th, 1860, at the Central Church (Dr. Lord's,) by the Rev. A. D. White, of Trenton, N. J., LEVI J. COLBURN, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss HELLEN WHITE, daughter of Henry A. White of this city.

DIED.

Near Bunker Hill, Illinois, on the 16th inst., MALVINA SOPHIA, daughter of Nathan P. Barnes, aged 4 years.

New Hampshire papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West. jal-b594-y

ROW BOAT FOR SALE.—A light Shell Boat, built last year; length 22 feet; beam 22 inches; weight about 60 pounds. Will be sold low as the owner has but little time to use her. Apply to G. K. BRACKETT, Press and Tribune Office. jy25-c798-3t.

WANTED.—A good Piano Teacher, to take charge of the Musical Department of a Female Seminary, in Lafayette, Ky. A gentleman preferred. Inquire immediately at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store. jy27x1t.

WET NURSE—Wanted, by a healthy young woman a situation as Wet Nurse. Also, a situation for an Englishman and his wife,—the man to do farming, gardening or to take charge of horses; the woman, cooking. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES', 171 Washington street. jy21x3*.

☞ Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. [jy27-D&W1m.]

MASS MEETING AT ANAWAN.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company having through their Agents, levied a tax of one cent per bushel upon all grains shipped from this point, the Farmers, feeling themselves agrieved, wish to show their resentment at this unjust taxation. The Railroad Company does not allow us the privilege of loading and shipping our own grain unless we pay them $10 upon every thousand bushels sent. We do not object to paying the customary warehouse charges, where we see fit to use their warehouse; but we wish to have the privilege of weighing and shipping our own grain upon the track at any time that we see fit to do so, and not be obliged to pay $10 per thousand bushels for having our grain weighed.

The direct effect of this system is to exclude other buyers than said R. R. Agents from coming among us, as they cannot compete favorably with the Company's Agents. Other Companies grant us the privilege of loading upon the track free of charge, and they give to buyers the same privilege. Thousands of bushels of grain of the crop of 1859, that would have been shipped upon this Railroad (were it not for this tax,) have gone to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and almost the entire crop of 1860 will be carried to the other Railroads unless this tax is removed.

We have had several meetings at this point, and the feeling of indignation against this system is intense and universal. In fact, there is not a single individual that pretends to vindicate or defend the system except said Company's Agents; and they, forsooth, would like to take from the farmers a sum equal to 5 per cent. of their crop for simply weighing their grain! When the price of oats is twenty cents per bushel (and that perhaps has been the average the last year,) they receive one twentieth part of the proceeds, which is equal to 5 per cent.

In view of these facts we have adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The C. & R. I. R. R. Co. have, through their Agents Messrs. Wright & Carrol, subjected us to an unjust tax of one cent per bushel on all grain shipped at this Station over this Railroad.—

Therefore we, the undersigned, hereby agree not to ship, or sell to be shipped, any grain on said Railroad.

We will not order or cause to be shipped any freight on said Railroad.

That we will not patronize any Merchant, Mechanic, or business man of whatever occupation, doing business in Annawan, who ships or receives his freight over said Railroad, or who travels over said Railroad, and that will faithfully adhere to the above resolutions until the tax of one cent per bushel on grain is wholly removed.

Resolved, That the above resolutions take effect from and after this day, June 23d, 1860.

To these resolutions the names of 150 of the citizens of the township of Annawan are attached, and the owners of 10,037 acres of grain, which will be shipped upon the C. & R. I. R. R. if this tax is removed. This list of names are all residents of the township of Annawan, and it would be safe to say that it does not comprise one-fifth of the amount of freight that this Railroad Company will lose from the Station at Annawan. The principal part of our business men,—Merchants, Mechanics, &c.,—have already entered into the above contract. jy27-c893-3t.

FALL TRADE.—1860.

Field, Benedict & Co.,

NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S GOODS FOR MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, [illegible]

SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.

SATINETTS of all grades and styles.

ALSO

A full and complete stock of

Tailor's Trimmings.

Agents for

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

[jy27 c800-2m.]

PIKE'S PEAK.

Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill.

As Agents for Messrs. Elmes & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish them at the shortest notice. These Mills, so superior to all others in simplicity, size, lightness, durability and capacity, can be fitted out by us with Engines and all other necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms.

One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of

Ericsson's Caloric Engines,

One of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Country Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street. jy25-c786-3t

WANTED—By a woman who can bring good references, a situation to do general housework or cooking and laundry work. Address J. M., at this office. jy25-x3t

WANTED—By a man who has had six years experience in Mercantile business IN THIS CITY, a situation in either a wholesale mercantile or commission house, as salesman or traveling agent. Good city reference given. Address "W. W.," box 4261 Post Office. jy26x3t.

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy14-c754-1m

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as GOVERNESS or TEACHER in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H." Press and Tribune Office. jy21-c786-2w

WANTED—Agents Wanted, 200 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving this two insertions will receive one of Mendel's Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 21 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. je25-c808-1m

HOUSE—WANTED, A FURnished House in this City, containing from eight to twelve rooms. Address, P. O. Box 1760, stating location and terms, and where the party can [illegible] jy25x1t

MILLER WANTED.—A Single Man competent to fill the post of second miller, can hear of a desirable situation in a new Water Mill in Kalamazoo, Mich., by applying to ARTEMAS CARTER, 15 & 17 South Wells street. jy24-c782-2w

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from

$11 to $22 per Month,

ACCORDING TO MERIT

Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago. J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 2d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. jy21x1w.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Warehouse in the country, where two hundred thousand bushels of grain will be purchased this year. The warehouse is complete, horse power and sheller on. Apply through P. O. Box 2336. jy21 c770 1st.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago. jy21-c769-2w

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER.

I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 24 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 9c per foot, and the single Ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy17-c752 1m

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. jy12x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 eight per cent. Address S. J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago. jy25-c791-1w

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A gentleman wishing to depart for Europe is desirous of selling his new large Dwelling House and Lot on very easy terms. The house was built in May this year, has all the modern improvements, is surrounded by handsome garden trees, etc. On the lot is erected a stable and carriage shed. The ground is one of the most beautiful localities; fronting 66 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas' Place, and has the same front on Ellis avenue by 800 feet deep. Purchasers will apply to LOEB & KAHM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy21x1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,

A Never Failing Stream.

It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. jo-c848-2o

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! [illegible] the better quality of flour [illegible], making great yield and better [illegible] wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois, Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy2x1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whitesides County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 3 feet 9 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours; and the husk is fitted up for the fourth run of Burrs. This Mill has a large Custom Work, and any amount of wheat can be bought at the Mill. The Chicago Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and for one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over twenty years, and is one of the

BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to JOHN BRADFORD, 59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1y2x1w

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day, ($1 01; $2)	.25
" " two weeks, (6w $1.)	2.50
" " one month, (2m $2.)	5.00
" " three months, (4m $15.)	12.00
" " six months, (9m $25.)	20.00
" " one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 " " for each subsequent month.
26.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street a large and superior assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Oak PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DININGROOM FURNITURE.

In variety of styles. Enameled Cottage Chamber Setts, nine and ten pieces. Plain and full Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany. Carpets of various kinds cut in any quantity.

BEDSTEADS AND WASHSTANDS.

Forty Chairs and Walnut Bed-steads, Thirty-four Walnut Washstands, and many other articles will be offered at the same time. Sale positive and without reserve. jy27 c803 2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS. [ap7'60-1y] W. HENRY ROFFERS.

Amusements.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Norweglan Society "NORA" will give an entertainment at GERMAN HALL, Wells street, on Friday Evening, July 27th. Music, Singing and Dancing will be the principal features of the evening. Admission of gentleman and ladies, $1.00. Refreshments are provided for. jy26-c799-1t.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute,

Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th.

N. B.—Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill."

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition. jy20-c767 5w

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA,

Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANGE OF CARS!

From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travelers from the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from

Chicago and Liverpool.

And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. 1y-1stpg Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork,) Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's

First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.

Bohemian, McMaster | Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland
North Briton " Grange. | N'th American, " Arton.
Anglo Saxon " Balantine. | Canadian, (new)
Two new ships, (building)

Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:

First Class, according to state room..........$69 and $102.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions..........$45.
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $150 and $180.
Steerage..........$33 and $36.

Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, dly1stp 12 Lake-St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life.

SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus..........$312,196.71

HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus..........$225,376.81

HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus..........$244,558.69

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus..........$254,383.85

CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, } Agents.

No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets. [de31 b323-3m 1st p]

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.

Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell

Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.

These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860. | NUMBER 22.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray, William Bross, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week	15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.
Address "PRESS AND TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27th.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28th.
Monticello	Monday, July 30th.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31st.
Sullivan	Thursday, August 2d.
Shelbyville	Friday, August 3d.
Pana	Saturday, August 4th.
Augusta	Monday, August 13th.
Macomb	Tuesday, August 14th.
Blandinsville	Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont	Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown	Friday, August 17th.
Canton	Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville	Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Aurora, Kane Co	Tuesday,	July	31
Lexington, McLean Co	Thursday,	Aug.	2
Marshall, Clark Co	Wednesday,	"	8
Robinson, Crawford Co	Thursday,	"	9
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co	Friday,	"	10
Olney, Richland Co	Saturday,	"	11
Flora, Clay Co	Monday,	"	13
Newton, Jasper Co	Tuesday,	"	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co	Thursday,	"	23
Nashville, Washington Co	Friday,	"	24
Tamaroa, Perry Co	Saturday,	"	25
Jonesboro, Union Co	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co	Wednesday,	"	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co	Thursday,	"	6
Carmi, White Co	Friday,	"	7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co	Saturday,	"	8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co	Wednesday,	"	12
Pittsfield, Pike Co	Saturday,	"	22
Rushville, Schuyler Co	Tuesday,	"	25
Vermont, Fulton Co	Wednesday,	"	26
Carthage, Hancock Co	Friday,	"	28
Galesburg, Knox Co	Saturday,	"	29
Oquawka, Henderson Co	Tuesday,	Oct.	2
Dixon, Lee Co	Thursday,	"	4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co	Saturday,	"	6
Lacon, Marshall Co	Friday,	"	12
Washington, Tazewell Co	Tuesday,	"	16
Havana, Mason Co	Thursday,	"	18

Carl Schurz's Appointments.

Carl Schurz, Esq., the distinguished orator of Wisconsin, will address his fellow citizens in Illinois, in the German language, (and possibly also in English,) at the following times and places:

Belleville .... Saturday, July 28th.

Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

Judge Hassaureck's Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, Republican elector at large of Ohio, will address his fellow-citizens in Illinois, in the German language, at the following times and places:

Petersburg	Friday, July 27th.
Springfield	Saturday, July 28th.
Decatur	Monday, July 30th.
Galena	Tuesday, July 31st.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Vandalia	Wednesday, August 1.
Centralia	Thursday, August 2.
Fairfield	Saturday, August 4.
Burnt Prairie	Monday, August 6.
Carmi	Tuesday, August 7.
Grayville	Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel	Thursday, August 9.
Albion	Friday, August 10.
Olney	Saturday, August 11.

Judge Kellogg's Appointments.

Hon. William Kellogg, Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville	Friday, July 27
Bushnell	Saturday, " 28
Chillicothe	Tuesday, " 31
Washington	Wednesday, Aug. 1

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31.
Middleport	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville	Friday, Aug. 3.
Paxton, Ford Co	Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield	Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A First Rate Document.

A campaign document has been issued by the Republican State Central Committe, embracing the following matter:

[illegible] in support of Lincoln.

CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.

CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.

CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.

CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.

CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.

CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.

CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.

CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.

CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."

CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, is reduced to the dimensions of sixteen pages [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN TAZEWELL.

GREAT REPUBLICAN TURN-OUT AT PEKIN.

Outline of Senator Trumbull's Speech.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
PEKIN, Ill., July 25, 1860.

The weather was lowering this morning, and about five o'clock a heavy rain set in. Not till after three in the afternoon was all apprehension of a wet day dissipated. Rain did fall at intervals until afternoon. Notwithstanding this drawback, people kept pouring into town all forenoon. The first meeting, bear in mind, was four-fifths composed of farmers and their families.

On one of the highest knolls in the town, and about half a mile from the river, the energetic Republicans of Pekin have erected a wigwam capable of seating 4,000. It is merely a board roof over seats rising in tiers from the stand. When Judge Trumbull and Mr. Swett arrived, (two o'clock) the whole area was more than comfortably full, and there was a large crowd outside—enough to have constituted a locofoco's meeting of five or six thousand, according to the estimates of the Chicago *Times*. I yield to few men in estimating crowds, and shall set this meeting at 4,000, feeling that I have understated the number. Others said 5,000; and some as high as 6,000. This last figure would have been exceeded but for the rain.

In the forenoon a fine pole, 140 feet high, was raised by the Wide-Awakes. The Pekin brass band attended; and a martial band came in from the town of Tremont on a regular fence-rail wagon. It attracted much attention. There was not less than three hundred wagons and carriages in the various processions—all of them supplied with banners, but none of them striking or remarkable. Two peculiarities there were about the meeting—it was composed almost entirely of fine looking and well-to-do country people, and they were all brimming full of Republican enthusiasm. Not a man of them doubted they would gloriously redeem Tazewell County next fall; and they will do it. It makes a man feel good to be among such people. I never saw a men receive a warmer greeting than they gave Mr. Trumbull.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

Judge Trumbull was introduced by Charles Towner. He opened by declaring his purpose to be impartial. First, he said, I will define the Republican creed. We are in favor of opening a great national highway to the Pacific; in favor of giving to every actual settler 160 acres of land; in favor of an economical administration of the government; in favor of preserving all national territory for freemen. Does any Democrat object to this? Perhaps some may take exception to our opinion in regard to slavery. Very well, let us see what our fathers thought and did. In 1789, one of the first acts of Congress was the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory. In 1800 Indiana Territory was organized with a prohibition; in 1805 Michigan; in 1809 Illinois; in 1836 Wisconsin; in 1838 Iowa. Slavery was prohibited in all of them. In 1820 all our territory north of Mason and Dixon's line was consecrated to freedom. We see, then, that the uniform policy of our government previous to 1850 was to prohibit slavery in all territories in which there was no special clause in the deed of cession sanctioning it. The Missouri line was even run through Texas. Was there any civil war in consequence? [Voices, no, no.] Well, the old doctrine was thrown aside, slavery was invited to take possession of any territory it could; and there have been heart-burning and threatenings ever since. Would there not have been continued peace had the policy of our fathers been let alone? [Voices, Certainly—and cheers.]

Our creed favors the giving of our public lands to free white men—not to negro slaves. [Cheers.] The opposite doctrine is held by this modern Democratic party. I say *modern*, because the age of that party is just six years. [Laughter.] All a man has to do in order to be a member of this Democratic party, is to turn his back upon the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madison. [Cries of "true."] And he can neither get in nor stay in on any other [illegible] ting the views held by Clay and Webster. Some of them have done so. In our own State brother Morrisson, who once ran as Lieut. Governor on the Whig ticket, is now running for Congress as a *modern* Democrat. He has conformed to the new exigencies of Democracy. [Much laughter.]

In the Democratic platform economy is recommended. And how is it carried out? Why, the expenses of the Post Office Department are now greater than were all our governmental outlays under the administration of John Quincy Adams. When James Buchanan became President there was a surplus in our National Treasury of about $17,000,000. Now there is a national debt of more than $58,000,000. And we have been at peace with the world. Is this economy? And these men tell us that they are for a Pacific Railroad. Well, they have had control of this government for nearly eight years; and they have not made a rod of it. Let us judge them by their works—not by their words. [Laughter.]

The Cincinnati Platform favors the protection of the rights of citizens in all States and countries. And how is this profession carried out? Not very long since, an adopted citizen—an Irishman by birth—went to South Carolina to work at his trade as a carpenter. He was indiscreet enough to say that he did not like to [illegible]

THE DIXON CONVENTION.

Nomination of Arnold for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]
DIXON, July 26, 1860.

The Congressional Convention was called to order and organized by electing Ex-Alderman Long of Chicago, Chairman *pro tem.*, and John C. Miller Secretary.

A Committee on Rules and Organization was appointed, consisting of six from Cook, two from Kane, and one from each of the other counties.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 P. M., when the committee returned, and reported Ald. Long as President of the Convention, J. C. Miller of Cook, and M. D. Merrill of Rock Island, Secretaries, with Vice Presidents from each county.

From the Committee on Credentials, E. C. Larned of Cook made a majority, and A. J. Joslyn of Kane a minority Report, on cases of representation. The latter insisted on each County voting according to Fremont's vote in districts—which would give Cook four less votes, and Kane two more; DeKalb and Rock Island one more each. An animated debate followed, after which the majority report was adopted retaining the basis in the call.

The committee reported that they could not agree as to which set of Whiteside delegates were entitled to seats, but referred the matter to the Convention to settle; whereupon Kirk of Whiteside withdrew the Arnold delegation, claiming, however, that it was done for the sake of harmony, but insisting that they were rightfully chosen.

This led to an excited and acrimonious discussion. There was great noise and confusion for half an hour, the Chairman vainly endeavoring to preserve order. Finally the Convention unanimously confirmed the Farnsworth contestants in their seats, when a bitter state of feeling followed.

An informal ballot was then taken, resulting: Arnold, 40; Farnsworth, 27. DeKalb refused to vote. Lee voted with Cook.

After a recess of ten minutes a formal ballot was had. Arnold received 40, Farnsworth 34—all the delegates voting.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was refused by a few delegates voting "No."

A series of strong Republican resolutions were adopted with loud cheers.

The Convention then adjourned to meet after supper, for speeches from Arnold, Farnsworth, Larned and others, amidst firing of cannon and music by the band.

A better-feeling now prevails, and the nomination will be heartily supported. J. M.

The Southern Counties of New York.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has been making a tour of the southern counties of New York, makes the following report to that paper of the 25th:

ROCKLAND.—Not able to find out much about Rockland; but hearsay gives Breckinridge a plurality over Douglas, with a leading position for Lincoln over all.

ORANGE.—This county is close. The Democracy united might carry it over Lincoln, but in the midst of present distractions Lincoln will carry it by from 100 to 300 plurality. A coalition on local and county officers between the Douglas and Breckinridge men may give the county government to the Democrats.

DELAWARE.—Delaware is a strong Republican county at the present time, although formerly American, the latter having gone over to the Republicans almost *en masse*; and it might as well be stated here as elsewhere, that those politicians who have been reckoning upon a large American vote for Douglas in this region will be disappointed. The vote will be given to the Republicans, and swell Lincoln's majority in the county to at least 1,000.

BROOME.—In Binghamton, in this county, resides the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and there does not exist in this country an instance where a man of such political prominence as Mr. D. enjoys a more universal degree of respect and esteem. He is beloved by his neighbors of all shades of politics, and while his intrepid championship of constitutional rights has won for him imperishable fame abroad, his home virtues endear him to the [illegible] burnt and hardy tiller of the soil? "Liked!" he exclaimed; "I'll tell you how he's liked; if he'd been nominated for President, there's not a man in Broome county that would have voted agin him." That was an honest man's opinion, expressed in an honest way. Mr. Dickinson's influence will be given for Breckinridge, and although the county will give Lincoln a majority of 2,000, Mr. B.'s vote will reach if not exceed these figures. The vote for Mr. Douglas will be small in Broome county, say 200.

TIOGA.—In this county, Lincoln will have a majority of 500. Douglas will have a larger vote than Breckinridge, but both combined will not eclipse the rail splitter. Douglas is a favorite here, for the reason that he is better known than Breckinridge. The Southern egg has not yet been hatched in Tioga.

CHEMUNG.—This county is claimed by both Republicans and Democrats. The friends of Breckinridge say they are superior to Douglas. The Americans, who have the balance of power and the control of the local elections, are willing to make an accommodation with the Democrats, in order to secure a representation in the Legislature. In 1856, the county gave some 700 plurality for Fremont. But the Democrats and Americans are now more united than they have [illegible]

Georgia.

It seems to be settled that the Bell men and Douglas men have formed a coalition in Georgia. Five members of each party are to constitue the electoral ticket; if their votes will elect either Bell or Douglas they are to be cast for that purpose; otherwise each five is to vote for its own candidate. This arrangement, which fully exhibits the weakness of Douglas and Johnson in that Southern State where they were supposed to be strongest, is denounced with great warmth by the Rome *Courier*, one of the most efficient journals of the Bell party in Georgia. "It has excited our most unqualified condemnation," says the *Courier*. "Such a shameless, unprincipled, insulting proposition was never before made to honest men. We look in vain for suitable terms with which to denounce it. Upon the part of the Douglas faction it is a confession of their utter imbecility, is prompted by the fear of the overwhelming and merited defeat which awaits them, and evinces a disregard, yes, a contempt for our honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle, which should meet with nothing but indignation and scorn. We could not agree to such a coalition without surrendering those principles for which we have contended for years, and which we have regarded as essential to our interests, our safety, and our equality in the Union. We could not prove so faithless to our section, so recreant to our duty, as to join those whom we have always denounced as our worst enemies, and who are striving to put in power a party whose political heresies are more dangerous to the South than the doctrines of the Black Republicans."

If the more zealous advocates of Bell and Everett in the South receive with such indignation the comparatively equitable arrangements made in Georgia, what would they say to the scheme of the leaders of their party in New York, who propose that all the votes of the party should be given solid for Douglas? Would they not say that such a scheme was a confession of utter imbecility, evincing a contempt for honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle? We fear they would.

☞ "We are all for the success of Bell and Everett," says the *Express*, "by defeating Lincoln through a minority of the Free States "only, and by carrying the election to the Congress of the United States, where, under the "operations of the Constitution, a wise, safer, "and more experienced man will be chosen to "discharge the duties of the Presidential "office." That is to say, Joe Lane! Such is the scheme of Brooks, Hunt, and Duer for securing "the success of Bell and Everett." What precious humbug! Do they suppose the Americans and Old Whigs of this State are all ninnies, to be led into such a trap?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ We hear from Georgia that a Houston Electoral ticket is about to be put up in that State, and that it will command a much stronger vote than there has hitherto been reason to expect. This is due in great part to the fact that the Bell leaders there have made a great bargain with the Douglas party. At this, much disgust is felt among the more uncompromising members of the Union organization, and many of them are said to be disposed, in consequence, to cast their votes for Houston.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CITY.

EXCURSION.—See announcement of Excursion of Home Missionary Society to Kankakee City.

POLICE.—Yesterday's police cases were of the smallest possible fry.

HELD TO BAIL.—The boy Chevett, arrested for the burglary at the news depot of Bamford & Baldwin, has been held to bail in $800, and in default, committed.

☞ The only inquests at the Coroner's Office yesterday were "locals" in quest of items, the which as they did not get, the matter becomes too solemn for jesting.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday brought out the linen suits and summer apparelling, but everybody kept their eye on the lake and looked out for a change.

SHOPLIFTING.—The money drawer of Mr. Friedberger, shoe dealer, No. 373 South Clark street, was robbed of one dollar in change on Wednesday afternoon.

DARING.—A lady shopper on Lake street yesterday afternoon had her watch seized and an attempt made to tear it from her person by a scamp, who succeeded in getting away without arrest, and without the booty.

A COLT'S REVOLVER.—A Mr. [illegible] brought up in a ditch, throwing Mr. B. completely over his head, bruising him considerably.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—Yesterday the good steamer Lady Elgin arrived from Lake Superior, with a full complement of passengers, and will leave again this evening for another pleasure trip to Lake Superior. Already 100 berths are engaged.

☞ Campaign caricatures, portraits, charts, photographs, badge, medals, speeches, lives of the candidates, and anything else in the campaign way furnished to agents and all others at low rates, by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

HORSE SHOW.—The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair, will be held at Janesville, Wis. Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1860. A rich premium list of three thousand dollars, is offered, open to exhibitors from all the States and Canadas.

A New Circus Company—"Here we are again, Mr. Merryman."

Lovers of the legitimate "hos" drama and admirers of the exploits of agile feet whether equine or athlete, [illegible] kick up Olympic dust in the arena, who have [illegible] mourned since the tribe of Levi departed from [illegible] huge establishment that erst knew them on [illegible] roe street, and in Chicago have literally [illegible] too mournfully "known no *North*," will rejoice that the festooned cobwebs, heavy and [illegible]able with dust, are to no longer constitute the undisturbed and funereal drapery of that clapboard Coliseum.

Circle and stage come once more into use, and we no longer despair of the return of the family of that Mr. Merryman whose "Here we are again" it suits to move upon the cacpinatory muscles of all little boys young and old.

North's Amphitheatre is to be rejuvenated, re-opened and its dusty echoes awakened. It has been taken by a company of unrivalled attainments in the "[illegible] and *posture* line," deft and shrewd fellows, in "*la perche equipoise*," and "ground and lofty tumblers" of the loftiest and best ground[illegible] description. The Ravels are nothing to [illegible] troupe, and we are glad those excellent art[illegible] have played out their successful season and left the city. We are surely happy with such attraction, "tother dear charmer away."

Not to keep our readers longer from the delicious truth, the Amphitheatre has been leased by the Democracy of Chicago, they who erst established "Young Tammany" in Garrett Block, and flourished exceedingly until young Tammany's bills began to accumulate, of which billious attack the child died in its teething, funeral expenses still unpaid.

The programme has not been furnished us for the series of entertainments to come off at at the new establishment, but it will be out in due time. Who can doubt that everything will be put upon the boards and brought into the ring with the full talent of the company. It will be Dramatic, Equestrian, Gymnastic and a Museum all in one. In the latter feature it will possess a "Happy Family" Barnum would give his eyes and his four pound trout to reproduce in his Gotham establishment. The "Happy Family" will be put on with a powerful cast, the first Tableau "*The Wedding*," the *Herald* leading in it's blushing bride, with a grand Harvest Home and the music of the (side-draft) Reapers.

Of course the "American Eagle" will be a staple property feature of the concern, and brought out for nightly exercise. "My Great Principle" will be led forth for the second and third rates to vault upon over and over, and made, though dead and badly chest foundered, to delight the pea-nut eaters with ring exploits.

We have in our mind's eye the artists who are to strive for applause in *La Perche Equipoise*, and who are to perform in the grand act of riding from three to five horses going different ways, and who will perform the "character act" by starting good Breckinridge men and in three times round the ring turning up Douglas, and so on through the list.

Never did a circus company commence operations here that offered more varied attractions than these of the Monroe street Political Amphitheatre and Circus, and we bespeak for them a good time. They will doubtless have it. Their rent is cheap—that is so far fortunate, for they know in their hearts they are putting on the boards there, one piece that will be played throughout the season,—"Love's Labor Lost."

WA-BASH.—An Indian has come to town, a notable Indian, as gay as war paint and bright wampum and feathers can make him. A gay, grim, grinning savage, apparently of a humor so violent that if any body should call him "Lo, the poor Indian," he would incontinently get up an essay on (that) man of a most vengeful tomahawk and scalping knife character. He is a remarkable "Ingen." Formerly in [illegible] "native wood" as the [illegible] decidedly hostile [illegible] we readily believe this,) the Secretary of the Navy was fearful he would disturb our amicable relations with the rest of mankind. He was sold at auction (the Indian, not the Secretary) at the Navy Yard, and from his purchaser, has been taken into a silent partnership with William Y. Daniels of this city, and is now fast and firmly posted on the sharp corner of the Matteson House, "outside manager" of Mr. Daniels' extensive Cigar and Tobacco Establishment. Wabash wears a most ferocious look, and brandishes a fearful knife and tomahawk, but the expression he wears is only intended for those who doubt the genuineness and quality of Mr. Daniels' tobacco. Since nobody here doubts that, no one can take Mr. Indian's scowl as "personal," but all pronounce him the finest specimen of wood-carving ever brought to this city.

HOUSE PAINTING.—There is a branch of the profession of Michael Angelo and Raphael, humbler we grant, but of much wider and of more [illegible]

THE DIRGE OF THE DOOMED.

Respectfully Dedicated to the West Side "Wide Awakes,"
BY HENRIETTA.

TUNE—"Villikens and His Dinah."

There's a wail breaking forth from a giant's stronghold,
As coming events are by shadows foretold—
That wail sounds the dirge of the famed *Squatter* king,
While the "Wide Awakes" ever his requiem sing.

The breezes that sing through the forests of Maine,
Make the old woods re-echo a Hamlin's fair fame,
And the "Granite Boys" join in the rail splitter's song,
While old Democracy's hulk is floating along.

The Green Mountain State—the land of my birth,
And the Bay State rejoice at my "last of earth,"
And nutmeg and clock land unite in the shout,
While I, all alone, take the Salt River route.

The Hardsand the Softs of the old Empire State
Are clad in deep mourning, bewailing my fate;
Not my fate alone, but poor Breck and Lane,
for the Key Stone re-echoes our death song again.

The Buckeyes and Hoosiers and Suckers are out,
And the Wolverines join the Republican shout;
The Buzzards and Badgers, and all free State imps,
And their batteries scuttle the sovereignty ships.

The fire-eaters brave, who of erst were my pride,
At Charleston got mixed—when Democracy died,
Are now shrieking for Bell, for Houston or Breck,
For the Baltimore clique broke Democracy's neck.

An "Honest Old Abe," the Republicans found,
Whose coat tails, they say, are some ways from the ground,
Who can fill the "Big Chair," and his feet touch the floor,
While duck-legged Duggy must sing evermore,

Alas! for the hopes I have cherished so long;
Alas! for the hobby I mounted so strong,
Alas! that I cut the compromise halter,
Which set me adrift on this treacherous water.

My Kansas Nebraska has withered away,
And the friend of the squatter must go to decay,
With no one to heed the small giant's behest,
And no "Abraham's bosom" whereon he can rest.

MORAL.

Young men of the West! this lesson I give,
The Republican party forever must live,
Join the Wide Awake Boys, at the West Market Hall,
And Freedom shall perch on Democracy's pall.

Then "Honest Old Abe" in the White House shall stay,
As Democracy's war-dogs steal slinking away,
While the Buck, and the Breck, and the Dug, and the Bell,
From the cess-pool of ruin, shall breathe their farewell.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city for the month of June was 155, as follows:

West Division	66
South "	48
North "	41
Total	155

The number of deaths for the month of June for a series of years past has been as follows:

1854	331	1858	139
1855	87	1859	112
1856	121	1860	155
1857	126		

The following is the mortality for the first six months of a number of years past:

1853	481	1857	776
1854	799	1858	793
1855	631	1859	760
1856	668	1860	811

BURGLARS IN LIMBO.—Yesterday morning two young fellows were arrested in the West Division, by officer Williams, hailing from St. Louis, and giving their names as George and Frank Jones, aliases of course. Officer Williams and his men have been watching them for some time. Upon searching them after their arrest, there were found in their possession several very suspicious looking articles, among which were a burglar's dark lantern, so arranged as to be worn attached to a belt, leaving both hands free to operate; and a bottle of chloroform. They were locked up, to give time to investigate their doings a little farther before examination.

WIDE AWAKES.—The regular meeting of the Chicago Wide Awake Club will be held this evening in their Hall, No. 39 Lake street. E. G. Asay, Esq., and J. D. Ward, Esq., will address the Club. Let the members turn out. All are invited to attend.

GEO. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

SERMONS AT THE WIGWAM.—The tenth of the Sabbath afternoon sermons, at request of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the Wigwam on Sabbath next at 4 P. M., by Rev. Henry Whipple, of the Indiana street M. E. Church.

R. M. GUILFORD, Ch'n Com.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—There will be a meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club at their rooms 205 Randolph street, this (Friday) evening. Addresses will be made by some of our prominent Republicans. Friends of the cause, let there [illegible]

S. C. BLAKE, Sec'y.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 [illegible] and get your [illegible] They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss Ada L. Hoyt, Rapping and Writing Test Medium, will hold public meetings at Kingsbury Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Admission ten cents.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 26th, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. EDWARD KING, of the firm of Halsey & King, and Miss ELIZABETH E. OWENS, daughter of Wm. Owens, Esq., all of this city.

In Buffalo, N. Y., July 24th, 1860, at the Central Church (Dr. Lord's,) by the Rev. A. D. White, of Trenton, N. J., LEVI J. COLBURN, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss HELLEN WHITE, daughter of Henry A. White of this city.

DIED.

Near Bunker Hill, Illinois, on the 18th inst., MALVINA SOPHIA, daughter of Nathan P. Barnes, aged 4 years.

New Hampshire papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-b894-y

ROW BOAT FOR SALE.—A light Shell Boat, built last year; length 22 feet; beam 22 inches; weight about 60 pounds. Will be sold low as the owner has but little time to use her. Apply to G. R. BRACKETT, Press and Tribune Office. jy25-c798-2t.

WANTED.—A good Piano Teacher, to take charge of the Musical Department of a Female Seminary, in Lafayette, Ky. A gentleman preferred. Inquire immediately at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store. jy27x1t.

WET NURSE—Wanted, by a healthy young woman a situation as Wet Nurse. Also, a situation for an Englishman and his wife,—the man to do farming, gardening or to take charge of horses; the woman, cooking. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES', 171 Washington street. jy21x3t.

☞ Why does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence? BECAUSE it is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest Chemical authority. ALSO for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all. MOREOVER, besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. [jy27-D&Wlm.]

MASS MEETING AT ANAWAN.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company having through their Agents, levied a tax of one cent per bushel upon all grains shipped from this point, the Farmers, feeling themselves agrieved, wish to show their resentment at this unjust taxation. The Railroad Company does not allow us the privilege of loading and shipping our own grain unless we pay them $10 upon every thousand bushels sent. We do not object to paying the customary warehouse charges, where we see fit to use their warehouse; but we wish to have the privilege of weighing and shipping our own grain upon the track at any time that we see fit to do so, and not be obliged to pay $10 per thousand bushels for having our grain weighed.

The direct effect of this system is to exclude other buyers than said R. R. Agents from coming among us, as they cannot compete favorably with the Company's Agents. Other Companies grant us the privilege of loading upon the track free of charge, and they give to buyers the same privilege. Thousands of bushels of grain of the crop of 1859, that would have been shipped upon this Railroad (were it not for this tax,) have gone to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and almost the entire crop of 1860 will be carried to the other Railroads unless this tax is removed.

We have had several meetings at this point, and the feeling of indignation against this system is intense and universal. In fact, there is not a single individual that pretends to vindicate or defend the system except said Company's Agents; and they, forsooth, would like to take from the farmers a sum equal to 5 per cent. of their crop for simply weighing their grain! When the price of oats is twenty cents per bushel (and that perhaps has been the average the last year,) they receive one twentieth part of the proceeds, which is equal to 5 per cent.

In view of these facts we have adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The C. & R. I. R. R. Co. have, through their Agents Messrs. Wright & Carrol, subjected us to an unjust tax of one cent per bushel on all grain shipped at this Station over this Railroad,—

Therefore we, the undersigned, hereby agree not to ship, or sell to be shipped, any grain on said Railroad.

We will not order or cause to be shipped any freight on said Railroad.

That we will not patronize any Merchant, Mechanic, or business man of whatever occupation, doing business in Annawan, who ships or receives his freight over said Railroad, or who travels over said Railroad, and that will faithfully adhere to the above resolutions until the tax of one cent per bushel on grain is wholly removed.

Resolved, That the above resolutions take effect from and after this day, June 23d, 1860.

To these resolutions the names of 150 of the citizens of the township of Annawan are attached, and the owners of 10,037 acres of grain, which will be shipped upon the C. & R. I. R. R. if this tax is removed. This list of names are all residents of the township of Annawan, and it would be safe to say that it does not comprise one-fifth of the amount of freight that this Railroad Company will lose from the Station at Annawan. The principal part of our business men,—Merchants, Mechanics, &c.,—have already entered into the above contract. jy27-c803-3t.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S GOODS FOR
MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,
[illegible]
SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.
SATINETTS of all grades and styles.
ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.
[jy27 c800-2m.]

PIKE'S PEAK.
Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill.

As Agents for Messrs. Elmes & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish them at the shortest notice. These Mills, so superior to all others in simplicity, size, lightness, durability and capacity, can be fitted out by us with Engines, Hose, Belting, and all necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms.

One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of
Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
One of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times.

Wanted.

WANTED—Country Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street. jy25-c196-3t

WANTED—By a woman who can bring good references, a situation to do general housework or cooking and laundry work. Address J. M., at this office. jy25-x3t

WANTED.—By a man who has had six years experience in Mercantile business IN THIS CITY, a situation in either a wholesale mercantile or commission house, as salesman or traveling agent. Good city reference given. Address "W. W." box 4261 Post Office. jy26x3t.

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or for a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy14-c734-1m

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as GOVERNESS or TEACHER in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H.," Press and Tribune Office. jy21-c786-2w

WANTED—Agents Wanted. 200 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving the two insertions will receive one of Mendel's Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 21 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. je25-c6[illegible]-1m

HOUSE—WANTED, A FURnished House in this City, containing from eight to twelve rooms. Address, P. O. Box 1766, stating location and terms, and where the party can be seen. jy23x3t

MILLER WANTED.—A Single Man competent to fill the post of second miller, can hear of a desirable situation in a new Water Mill in Kalamazoo, Mich., by applying to ARTEMAS CARTER, 15 & 17 South Wells street. jy24-c782-2w

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT
Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago.
J. D. O'CONNELL, Lieut. 3d Infantry.
ap17-c96-6m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. jy24x1w.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Warehouse in the country, where two hundred thousand bushels of grain will be purchased this year. The warehouse is complete, horse power and sheller in. Apply through P. O. Box 2336. jy21 c770 1m

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago. jy21-c769-2w

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER.

I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 21 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 9c per foot, and by the single Ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy17-c752 1m

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. jy12x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 eight per cent. Address S. J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago. jy26-c791-1w

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A gentleman wishing to depart for Europe is desirous of selling his new large Dwelling House and Lot on very easy terms. The house was built in May this year, has all the modern improvements, is surrounded by handsome garden trees, etc. On the lot is erected a stable and carriage shed. The ground is in one of the most beautiful localities; fronting 66 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas' Place, and has the same front on Ellis avenue by 300 feet deep. Purchasers will apply to LOEB & RAHM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy21x1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. [illegible]-c843-2m

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! [illegible] ter quality of [illegible] making great yield and better [illegible] can be made by the old process, wheat for [illegible] wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois. Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy2x1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whitesides County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 3 feet 9 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours; and the husk is fitted up for the fourth run of Burrs. This Mill has a large Custom Work, and any amount of wheat can be bought at the Mill. The Chicago Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and for one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over twenty years, and is one of the
BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT
Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to
JOHN BRADFORD,
59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1y2x3w

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day, (3t $1; 6t)	.25
" " two weeks, (6w $7.)	4.00
" " one month, (2m $9.)	5.00
" " three months, (4m $16.)	12.00
" " six months, (9m $25.)	20.00
" " one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 " " for each subsequent month.
20.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Mahogany, Walnut and Oak
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DININGROOM FURNITURE.
In variety of styles. Enameled Cottage Chamber Sets, nine and ten pieces. Plain and full Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany. Carpets of various kinds cut in any quantity.
BEDSTEADS AND WASHSTANDS.
Forty Chairs and Walnut Bedsteads, Thirty-four Walnut Washstands, and many other articles will be offered at the same time. Sale positive and without reserve.
jy27 c802 3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS. [ap7'60-1y] W. [illegible]

Amusements.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Norwegian Society "NORA" will give an entertainment at GERMAN HALL, Wells street, on
Friday Evening, July 27th.
Music, Singing and Dancing will be the principal features of the evening. Admission of gentleman and ladies, $1 00. Refreshments are provided for. jy26-c79[illegible]

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS,
Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the
Chicago Mechanic's Institute,
Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th.
N. B.—Competition open to the entire country.
All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill."
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
jy20-c767 6w Superintendent of Exhibition.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
J. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent,
No. 12 Lake street,
1y-1stpy Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork,) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Bohemian, McMaster | Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland
North Briton " Grange. | N'th American, " Arion.
Anglo Saxon " Ballantine. | Canadian, (new)
Two new ships, (building)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to stateroom .... $80 and $105.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions .... $45.
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $150 and $[illegible].
Steerage .... $[illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to
JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office,
dly1eto 12 Lake St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.

SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus .... $[illegible]

HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... $[illegible]

HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... $[illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus .... $[illegible]

CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, } Agents.
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.
[de23 b232-9m 1st p]

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.
Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address [illegible]

...the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville.....Friday, July 27.
Bushnell.....Saturday, " 28.
Chillicothe.....Tuesday, " 31.
Washington.....Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Bloomington.....Friday, July 27.
Clinton.....Saturday, July 28.
Urbana.....Tuesday, July 31.
Middleport.....Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville.....Friday, Aug. 3.
Paxton, Ford Co.....Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield.....Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A First Rate Document.

A campaign document has been issued by the Republican State Central Committe, embracing the following matter:

[illegible] in support of Lincoln.
CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.
CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.
CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.
CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.
CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.
CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.
CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.
CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.
CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."
CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, is reduced to the dimensions of sixteen pages and can thus be afforded at a very low rate. It will be kept for sale at the Press and Tribune office at the following prices: Two cents per single copy; 20 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. Postage one cent per copy extra on packages of twenty or less—one half cent per copy on all others.

JOHN HICKMAN ON THE STUMP.

Let everybody read John Hickman's scathing speech on Douglas printed in another part of this paper.

ADVICE, GRATIS.

The New York *Tribune* devotes a column to the annihilation of Verplanck Van Antwerp, of Iowa. When the writer of the diatribe to which we refer, demolishes that Iowa nonentity, let him turn his battery upon his granny and fire away like fury. Verplanck and the granny are of about equal importance in a political sense. By all means, give granny a broadside!

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

The Chicago *Times* made an important error yesterday in the publication of Herschel V. Johnson's speech "delivered at Atlanta and Macon, Ga." The speech was not *delivered* at all. The moderate, peaceful and constitutional citizens to whom Mr. Johnson proposed to deliver it hooted him down, and afterwards hung *him in effigy. These acts were perpetrated* by persons facetiously styling themselves Democrats.

A PROBABLE CANARD.

Two years ago the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Arkansas and Texas, Bishop Janes presiding, was broken up and dispersed by a pro-slavery Democratic mob, while holding its session in Bonham, Texas. Yesterday morning the telegraph brought an account of a number of recent fires in Texas, by which considerable property was destroyed, accompanied by the statement that the incendiarism was a part of a plan for a great uprising of the negroes in August next, and that the friends of two of the expelled preachers were instigators of the plot. We venture the assertion in advance, that the story is a canard from beginning to end—a scheme on the part of the Methodist Church South, to secure the expulsion of all ministers of the old Methodist Episcopal Church from the slaveholding States. It is far more likely that the mob who dispersed the Conference are at the bottom of these incendiary proceedings, for the sake of pillage, than that the Methodist clergy are engaged in plotting insurrection among the slaves.

A Formidable Accession.

The last *Iowa State Reporter*, published at Iowa City, decidedly the ablest and most influential Democratic journal in that State, announces in its last issue that it will next week drop the names of Douglas and Johnson, and thereafter give an enthusiastic support to Lincoln and Hamlin.

☞ We learn that at a public meeting in the city of Houston, on the 8th inst., Gen. Houston made a speech, in which he stated that he had accepted a popular nomination for the Presidency; and that having put himself at the disposal of the people, no earthly power could induce him to withdraw his name from the contest. The Houston men in Texas seem to be greatly encouraged.

...see, then, that the uniform policy of our government previous to 1850 was to prohibit slavery in all territories in which there was no special clause in the deed of cession sanctioning it. The Missouri line was even run through Texas. Was there any civil war in consequence? [Voices, no, no.] Well, the old doctrine was thrown aside, slavery was invited to take possession of any territory it could; and there have been heart-burning and threatenings ever since. Would there not have been continued peace had the policy of our fathers been let alone? [Voices, Certainly—and cheers.]

Our creed favors the giving of our public lands to free white men—not to negro slaves. [Cheers.] The opposite doctrine is held by this modern Democratic party. I say *modern*, because the age of that party is just six years. [Laughter.] All a man has to do in order to be a member of this Democratic party, is to turn his back upon the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madison. [Cries of "true."] And he can neither get in nor stay in on any other [illegible] ting the views held by Clay and Webster. Some of them have done so. In our own State brother Morrisson, who once ran as Lieut. Governor on the Whig ticket, is now running for Congress as a *modern* Democrat. He has conformed to the new exigencies of Democracy. [Much laughter.]

In the Democratic platform economy is recommended. And how is it carried out? Why, the expenses of the Post Office Department are now greater than were all our governmental outlays under the administration of John Quincy Adams. When James Buchanan became President there was a surplus in our National Treasury of about $17,000,000. Now there is a national debt of more than $58,000,000. And we have been at peace with the world. Is this economy? And these men tell us that they are for a Pacific Railroad. Well, they have had control of this government for nearly eight years; and they have not made a rod of it. Let us judge them by their works—not by their words. [Laughter.]

The Cincinnati Platform favors the protection of the rights of citizens in all States and countries. And how is this profession carried out? Not very long since, an adopted citizen—an Irishman by birth—went to South Carolina to work at his trade as a carpenter. He was indiscreet enough to say that he did not like to work along with slaves, and that, in fact, he did not like slavery. And I think he was right—don't you? [Shouts of "Yes."] This Irishman was taken, stripped, beaten, tarred and feathered, and sent to Charleston to be from there shipped to New York. [A voice, "And he still votes the *Democratic* ticket."] No, he don't. He is not the *only* Democrat who went to Charleston, and had his opinion changed. [Great laughter.] Last April a number of them assembled there for the express purpose of nominating a Presidential candidate, and the only thing they did was *not* to nominate anybody. [Laughter.] Did the Democratic party exclaim against the treatment of the Irishman Powers, or of the Bereans in Kentucky? Not a bit of it. Is this protecting the rights of American citizens?

Is there any real difference between the two factions of the Democratic party? None, except in profession. Last winter, when a Speaker was to be elected by Congress, they all voted together as a single party; and they did the same on all important bills. And how much fairer does Mr. Douglas stand on the question of Territorial government than Mr. Breckinridge? Why, he says that slavery in the Territories is a judicial subject, and he binds himself to abide the decisions of the Supreme Court. He has no opinion on the matter at variance with any rule laid down or to be laid down by nine old men. Will you, my fellow citizens, fall down before this court and yield your opinions to its dictum? Well, then, you will not follow Mr. Douglas. You have some opinions of your own; and you will continue to think for yourselves, let the court decide what it may. This is Republicanism; it is not Douglasism. [Cheers.]

Are you for non-intervention in regard to the government of our common territories? You cannot be if you would. Your President and your Senate select Governors for the people of territories; and those Governors can veto acts of territorial legislatures. And modern Democratic Governors, as in Kansas and Nebraska, do veto such acts when they aim at the expulsion of slavery. [Laughter.] People of the territories elect none of their judges or territorial officers. These functionaries are chosen for them by your servants. No, no; you must quit voting before you are in favor of non-intervention. [Cheers.]

And now, friends, let me exhort you to act according to your best convictions. Let no man or body of men practice non-intervention between you and your duty, next November. Our country expects every man to do his duty. [Applause.] And if the truth be but fairly understood by all the people, and Abraham Lincoln lives he will be our next President.—[Immense and long continued applause, interrupted by the presentation by the ladies of a beautiful boquet to the speaker, when three cheers were given for the ladies.]

Mr. Swett of Bloomington, closed the meeting with a brief but stirring speech, promising to enter more into details in the evening. We shall have a good time this evening. J. C. M.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

Defalcation follows upon defalcation. The name of Major Sutherland, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, was yesterday struck from the roll of the service by reason of his default to the Government in a sum rising $30,000. He was suspended from command some three months since, to enable him to make good the default, but the suspension was without effect to that end. His sureties are good, and the amount for which they are liable is nearly up to the amount of Major Sutherland's indebtedness.

A WARNING TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.

An article in the *Constitution* of this morning is ominous to the office-holders. They had thought from the President's speech, stating that every Democrat was at liberty to support either nomination, "neither being regular," that they could do so, and that there would be no calls for subscriptions during this campaign. The *Constitution* explains that they were not bound to support Mr. Breckinridge on the score of regularity of nomination, but on the ground that he is the true National Democratic candidate. This is the justification for taking up subscriptions in the usual way in the Departments for the Breckinridge interest. The thing has been going on for a day or two.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Dean Richmond, N. Y.; Judge J. P. Putnam, Boston; Hon. S. H. Phillips, Mass., are staying at the Richmond House.

...present distractions Lincoln will carry it by from 100 to 300 plurality. A coalition on local and county officers between the Douglas and Breckinridge men may give the county government to the Democrats.

DELAWARE.—Delaware is a strong Republican county at the present time, although formerly American, the latter having gone over to the Republicans almost *en masse*; and it might as well be stated here as elsewhere, that those politicians who have been reckoning upon a large American vote for Douglas in this region will be disappointed. The vote will be given to the Republicans, and swell Lincoln's majority in the county to at least 1,000.

BROOME.—In Binghamton, in this county, resides the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and there does not exist in this country an instance where a man of such political prominence as Mr. D. enjoys a more universal degree of respect and esteem. He is beloved by his neighbors of all shades of politics, and while his intrepid championship of constitutional rights has won for him imperishable fame abroad, his home virtues endear him to the [illegible] burnt and hardy tiller of the soil? "Liked!" he exclaimed; "I'll tell you how he's liked; if he'd been nominated for President, there's not a man in Broome county that would have voted agin him." That was an honest man's opinion, expressed in an honest way. Mr. Dickinson's influence will be given for Breckinridge, and although the county will give Lincoln a majority of 2,000, Mr. B.'s vote will reach if not exceed these figures. The vote for Mr. Douglas will be small in Broome county, say 200.

TIOGA.—In this county, Lincoln will have a majority of 500. Douglas will have a larger vote than Breckinridge, but both combined will not eclipse the rail splitter. Douglas is a favorite here, for the reason that he is better known than Breckinridge. The Southern egg has not yet been hatched in Tioga.

CHEMUNG.—This county is claimed by both Republicans and Democrats. The friends of Breckinridge say they are superior to Douglas. The Americans, who have the balance of power and the control of the local elections, are willing to make an accommodation with the Democrats, in order to secure a representation in the Legislature. In 1856, the county gave some 700 plurality for Fremont. But the Democrats and Americans are now more united than they have heretofore been. They will save the local government and the legislative representation by a cordial co-operation, which will affect the Presidential vote to this extent:—Lincoln will have a splendid vote—a plurality over all; Douglas next, and Breckinridge third. No word of Bell or Houston. The fact that national issues are involved, will bring out a larger vote in Chemung than has been expected, and it may produce a change in our programme for the county. We shall not be much surprised if Chemung gives a strong struggle against the rail splitter, and with a united Democracy it could, without doubt, carry the county against old Dr. Abe. But we don't see any trees tumbling down, asking to be split into rails. Under all the circumstances, we might as well let the county take care of itself, and look to a more lucid and beneficent future. In Chemung, Douglas is ahead of Breckinridge, and November will show it.

STEUBEN.—Steuben county will give 3,000 majority for Lincoln. The Democracy in the county are nearly unanimous for Douglas; Breckinridge's vote will be small. A coalition between the two branches will effect nothing. The county might as well be surrendered to Douglas and his friends first as last. Neither party will gain anything by holding on.

ALLEGHANY.—Lincoln will carry Alleghany by 3,000 plurality. The vote for Mr. Douglas will exceed that for Major Breckinridge.

CATTARAUGUS.—Cattaraugus will give Lincoln from 1,500 to 2,000 plurality. The vote for Douglas and Breckinridge will be about equal.

CHAUTAUQUE.—Chautauque county will give from 3,000 to 5,000 majority for Lincoln. Here the Breckinridge feeling has advanced with rapid strides, while the Douglas element is calm and apparently waiting for the movement of the waters.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—WANT OF IT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

In nearly all the towns in the southern line of counties we have found Republican organizations. When a question is asked about what the other parties are doing, a quiet or an equivocal answer is given. The Lincoln men appear to be satisfied. They seem to think the have everything in their own hands.

Approaching State Elections.

The preliminary skirmishes to the great Presidential battle will soon begin. North Carolina will lead off in her election for Governor on the 2d of August. But this election will not amount to much, as it is fought upon local issues, and as the Democracy are united and working as a unit to carry the day, without regard to the Presidential split in the party.

But the next elections, viz: those of August 6, in Kentucky and Missouri [illegible] importance [illegible] will be of some [illegible], for in each of these two States there is, even upon their local concerns, a split among the Democracy, whereby the Bell-Everett party may, perhaps, carry off the prizes in both these local contests. Such a result, however, will not be decisive as to the vote of Missouri or Kentucky on the Presidential issue. On the contrary, we apprehend that between August and November there will come up from the "cotton States" such a pressure of Southern sentiment as will rally all the border slave States to the ticket of Breckinridge and Lane.

In September Maine and Vermont hold their State elections, and as the Democracy of these two States have taken up Mr. Douglas and squatter sovereignty to work upon, the result of the experiment in both cases will be of some value as a positive indication of the strength or weakness of Mr. Douglas and his cause throughout the North.

The local and Congressional elections in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania of the 9th of October, however, will be simply decisive of the Presidential contest. As the prospect stands to-day, it is all on one side, like the handle of a jug—all in favor of Lincoln. It will require a wonderful amount of heavy grading, tunnelling, embankments, bridges, excavations, &c., to make a track over the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania sufficiently broad and smooth for the wrangling Democracy to travel over, all in the same train and by the same locomotive, to the work of their October election.

They must, however, contrive to come together in October, or the chances will be as ten to one against them in November. The Pennsylvania October election in 1860, as in 1856, will in all probability settle the Presidential question. Hence, unless all the remnants of the old Democratic party are ready to be buried in the same grave with the old Whig party and the old Roman empire—which is the grave that knows no resurrection—why then, Douglas men and Breckinridge men, in the State and out of the State of Pennsylvania, will go to work to save that State in her coming October election.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The only inquests at the Coroner's Office yesterday were "locals" in quest of items, which as they did not get, the matter becomes too solemn for jesting.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday brought out the linen suits and summer apparelling, but everybody kept their eye on the lake and looked out for a change.

SHOPLIFTING.—The money drawer of Mr. Friedberger, shoe dealer, No. 373 South Clark street, was robbed of one dollar in change on Wednesday afternoon.

DARING.—A lady shopper on Lake street yesterday afternoon had her watch seized and an attempt made to tear it from her person by a scamp, who succeeded in getting away without arrest, and without the booty.

A COLT'S REVOLVER.—A Mr. Burroughs was [illegible] brought up in a ditch, throwing Mr. B. completely over his head, bruising him considerably.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.—Yesterday the good steamer Lady Elgin arrived from Lake Superior, with a full complement of passengers, and will leave again this evening for another pleasure trip to Lake Superior. Already 100 berths are engaged.

☞ Campaign caricatures, portraits, charts, photographs, badge, medals, speeches, lives of the candidates, and anything else in the campaign way furnished to agents and all others at low rates, by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

HORSE SHOW.—The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair, will be held at Janesville, Wis. Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1860. A rich premium list of three thousand dollars, is offered, open to exhibitors from all the States and Canadas.

☞ The flight of our summer birds of passage has commenced. Everybody and his wife, that can go, are leaving for "down East," and the trains eastward are full. We doubt if they find better weather, elsewhere, than we shall enjoy at home.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Society of the Cavalry Presbyterian Church are building a new house of worship in the southern suburbs, pleasantly located on Indiana avenue, near Ringgold Place. It will seat about 300, and cost $2,500. It will supply a want beginning to be much felt in that rapidly growing quarter of the city.

HOW THE TIMES WENT.—"Bill how much did Mr. McC—— pay for the *Times*."

Bill—"Well, he got it without *price*."

The interrogator thinks it a cheap newspaper, begins to get astonished, but suddenly receives a streak of light, as one of the partners of the late "organ," turns the corner. Then biter and bit go off together "smiling."

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.—Blake's Mosquito Bar, manufactured at No. 152 Washington street, is the "best thing out," and all who are "licensed" by even moderate means to "keep a bar" will find it all that is claimed for it. The mosquitos are highly indignant at the invention and we advise Mr. Blake himself to select a strong one for his own use, or the consequences we will not answer for.

PICNIC TO COLD SPRING GROVE.—The Sabbath Schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church will have an excursion to Cold Spring Grove, on the Rock Island Railway, on Saturday, leaving the railway station at a quarter before 9 o'clock, A. M. This excursion will include four Sabbath Schools—Church School, the Railroad Mission, the Foster Mission, and the Archer Road Mission—numbering about 1,200 children. Tickets for adults, 50 cents.

A MARINE "TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION."—Among our port institutions our marine reporter has as yet failed to notice the "*Typo*" [illegible] a goodly eight-[illegible], lap-streak, clipper, forty-two feet long, and altogether a "good un," owned and on occasions propelled by the compositors in the news-room of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE. They are getting up their muscle to "ply the feathered oar" in a manner no boat club need be ashamed of.

MINSTRELSY AT A DISCOUNT.—In yesterday's Police Court were George Reed and Richard Woods arrested in the Jupiter Concert Saloon. Reed is an old habitue of our police court, having been a regular visitor for the past three or four years, although not yet of age, and like Woods claims to be a minstrel by profession. The latter hails from Springfield, Mass., where he says he was employed as a clerk in a store until he found out that he could play the banjo, since which he has been a wanderer. They were fined $10 each and given until sundown to leave the city.

EXCURSION TO KANKAKEE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an excursion proposed to be given under the auspices of the ladies of Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, the 31st. A train of cars is to leave the Illinois Central Railroad depot at 8½ A.M., (stopping also for passengers at Ringold Place at 9 A.M.,) to visit the interesting colony of Father Chiniquy at Kankakee, toward which the attention of the public has been so generally attracted. There is every reason to believe that all will derive much gratification from the trip, and it is to be hoped that the train may be both *long* and *full*. The tickets are only 50 cents and half price for children, which ought to ensure a large attendance. Children should be accompanied by their parents or friends.

...tions than these of the Monroe street Political Amphitheatre and Circus, and we bespeak for them a good time. They will doubtless have it. Their rent is cheap—that is so far fortunate, for they know in their hearts they are putting on the boards there, one piece that will be played throughout the season,—"Love's Labor Lost."

WA-BASH.—An Indian has come to town, a notable Indian, as gay as war paint and bright wampum and feathers can make him. A gay, grim, grinning savage, apparently of a humor so violent that if any body should call him "Lo, the poor Indian," he would incontinently get up an essay on (that) man of a most vengeful tomahawk and scalping knife character. He is a remarkable "Ingen." Formerly in Government employ, he was got out of his "native wood" as the figure [illegible] decidedly hostile [illegible] from inspection (we readily believe this,) the Secretary of the Navy was fearful he would disturb our amicable relations with the rest of mankind. He was sold at auction (the Indian, not the Secretary) at the Navy Yard, and from his purchaser, has been taken into a silent partnership with William Y. Daniels of this city, and is now fast and firmly posted on the sharp corner of the Matteson House, "outside manager" of Mr. Daniels' extensive Cigar and Tobacco Establishment. Wabash wears a most ferocious look, and brandishes a fearful knife and tomahawk, but the expression he wears is only intended for those who doubt the genuineness and quality of Mr. Daniels' tobacco. Since nobody here doubts that, no one can take Mr. Indian's scowl as "personal," but all pronounce him the finest specimen of wood-carving ever brought to this city.

HOUSE PAINTING.—There is a branch of the profession of Michael Angelo and Raphael, humbler we grant, but of much wider and of more general utility, and it is that which is exerted to the decoration of our homes. Messrs. Jevne & Almini are a Chicago firm widely known as having no superiors and few equals in their line, as House, Sign and Fresco Painters.

Much of the best admired work in either department, in this city, must be passed to the credit of their workmen, of whom they keep a large force in employ during the busy season. In the house painting department we had occasion yesterday to examine some of their work in the interior of one of the newly completed marble residences on Michigan avenue. Such excellent and even exquisite wood imitations are unusual, indeed the walls and ceilings of a Library apartment finished in imitation of carved and paneled oak and maple, we ever saw, and the work wins general admiration.

With such skill it is little wonderful that this firm now located on Washington street, just east of South Clark, are continually busy, and adding to their contracts, work upon the best private and public buildings of this city. They commence next week the decoration of the walls of Bryan's new Music Hall.

THE QUESTIONS.—A proposition is put forward for public debates in the Wigwam between our home orators, on the questions of the day. The committee for the preparation of "issues the basis of discussion," make their Second and Third as follows:

2. Ought the Republican party to triumph in the present Presidential campaign?
3. Ought the Republican party to be defeated?

For the sake of enlarging the "variety," two others might be added:

4. Ought the Democracy to triumph? If so, which?
5. Ought the Democracy to be defeated? If so, which the most?

Not to omit Belleverett, the list might be increased:

6. Which is the greatest writer, Edward Cobb or Sylvanus Everett, Jr.?
7. Should the [illegible] be called Junior after his father dies?
8. In a certain event will Bonner of the *Ledger*, get the Public Printing? If not, why not?
9. Is a man ever justifiable in either event? If so, in which?

Over all of these, discussions might spring up, warm, if not Wigwam.

THE ALLEGED DEFAULTER ROGERS.—The case of the young man Rogers, under arrest for alleged embezzlement in the Canal Collector's office, was on hearing again yesterday before Justice Wallis. The prosecution put in evidence certain bank checks on Mr. Kinzie's private account and one Insurance check.

The bank checks made a total of $578.44, and the Insurance check was for $578.44. These sums were to make up deficiencies in the Canal account from time to time. The books showed that the amount of Canal money received at Bridgeport was $38,687.46, of which amount only $32,079.79 was placed in Rogers' hands, the checks above referred to making up the deficiency.

The prosecution here rested the case, and witnesses for the defence not being in attendance, the case was then adjourned to this morning at nine, o'clock.

BOAT RACE.—A boat race came off last evening between the Hattie, owned by J. Johnson and Frank Waller, and the Mattie, owned by Charles Olcutt and Orson Smith, for an eight dollar silk flag. The distance rowed is estimated to be 2½ miles, and was from the corner of the breakwater, south of Sturges and Buckingham's warehouse, to the Illinois Central Round House and back. The boats kept close to each other until after rounding the stake-boat, when the Mattie gradually drew ahead, and came in, winning the flag in just 32 minutes, one minute and 5 seconds ahead of the Hattie.

...in [illegible] Hall, No. 89 Lake street. E. G. Asay, Esq., and J. D. Ward, Esq., will address the Club. Let the members turn out. All are invited to attend.

GEO. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

SERMONS AT THE WIGWAM.—The tenth of the Sabbath afternoon sermons, at request of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the Wigwam on Sabbath next at 4 P. M., by Rev. Henry Whipple, of the Indiana street M. E. Church.

R. M. GUILFORD, Ch'n Com.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.—There will be a meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club at their rooms 205 Randolph street, this (Friday) evening. Addresses will be made by some of our prominent Republicans. Friends of the cause, [illegible]

S. C. BLAKE, Sec'y.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn [illegible] and get your clothes cleaned. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss Ada L. Hoyt, Rapping and Writing Test Medium, will hold public meetings at Kingsbury Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Admission ten cents.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorater—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 302 State street. je20-8m.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 26th, by Rev. Arthur Swazey, Mr. EDWARD KING, of the firm of Halsey & King, and Miss ELIZABETH E. OWENS, daughter of Wm. Owens, Esq., all of this city.

In Buffalo, N. Y., July 24th, 1860, at the Central Church (Dr. Lord's) by the Rev. A. D. White, of Trenton, N. J., LEVI J. COLBURN, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss HELLEN WHITE, daughter of Henry A. White of this city.

DIED.

Near Bunker Hill, Illinois, on the 18th inst., MALVINA SOPHIA, daughter of Nathan P. Barnes, aged 4 years.

New Hampshire papers please copy.

In Forda, N. Y., on the 13th inst. In the full assurance of a blessed immortality, NANCY, wife of Perry Yates, in the 49th year of her age.

NOW READY,

THE LIFE OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

IS NOW READY,

In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages

FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A

Campaign Document,

In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of

CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I—EARLY LIFE.
His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parents—an Only Child—Adverse Circumstances—Western Schools Fifty Years Ago—Removal to Indiana—Work in the Forest—Letter Writer for the Neighborhood—The First Great Sorrow—Character of his Mother—Reading the Scriptures—Self-educated—First Books—Interesting Incident of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

CHAPTER II—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS.
Illinois in 1829—Explorers in the Northern and Middle Portions of the State—Character of the Country—Remarkable Inducements of Population—Removal of the Lincoln Family—Their Mode of Travel—Founding another Home—Building a Log Cabin and Making Rails—Symbols.

CHAPTER III—FLAT-BOATMAN—CLERK—INDIAN FIGHTER.
Flat-Boats and Flat-Boatmen—A Commercial Revolution—The deep Snow—Lincoln engages to take a Flat-Boat to New Orleans—Incidents of his [illegible] to New Orleans—Takes charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Primitive Customs—Personal Popularity—The Black Hawk War—Volunteers—Elected Captain—Volunteers a Second and Third Time—The War Ended—Return Home.

CHAPTER IV—MERCHANT—SURVEYOR—LEGISLATOR—LAWYER.
Lincoln a Candidate for the Legislature—The vote of New Salem—Merchant Again—Studies English Grammar—Deputy Surveyor—Elected to the Legislature—Douglas' Opinion of Lincoln—The True Test of Genius—[illegible] Law, and removes to Springfield—[illegible] Lincoln's First Speech—[illegible] Twenty Years [illegible] Reminiscence—Lincoln [illegible] Complexion of Illinois for [illegible] Years—Lincoln recognized as a Leader—Twice he receives the vote of his Party for Speaker—Summary of his career in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER V.
Resolves to devote himself to his Profession—The Presidential Canvass of 1840—Is placed on the Electoral Ticket—First Contests with Douglas—The Law Again—Some of Lincoln's characteristics as a Lawyer—His Marriage—The Canvass of 1844—Is again placed on the Electoral Ticket—Discussions with Calhoun (of Kansas notoriety)—His Speech on the Tariff—Speeches in Indiana.

CHAPTER VI—IN CONGRESS.
Unanimously nominated for Congress—His opponent, Peter Cartwright—Unprecedented Majority—Enters Congress—A Brilliant Array of Great Names—A Consistent Whig Record—The Mexican War—Lincoln votes for all the Supply Bills—Proofs from the Record—The Position of the Whig Party in relation to the Mexican War—Ashmun's Resolution—Present Leaders of the Democracy on the Mexican War—Slavery in the District of Columbia.

CHAPTER VII.
Reason for Retiring from Congress—The Canvass of 1852—Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Again in Politics—Encounters with Douglas—Retreat of the "Little Giant"—An Opposition Legislature—Election of U. S. Senator—Magnanimous conduct of Mr. Lincoln—Organization of the Republican Party in Illinois—Speech of 1857.

CHAPTER VIII—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

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100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES,
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...the names of 150 of the citizens of the township of Annawan are attached, and the owners of 10,037 acres of grain, which will be shipped upon the C. & R. I. R. R. if this tax is removed. This list of names are all residents of the township of Annawan, and it would be safe to say that it does not comprise one-fifth of the amount of freight that this Railroad Company will lose from the Station at Annawan. The principal part of our business men,—Merchants, Mechanics, &c.,—have already entered into the above contract. jy27-c803-3t.

FALL TRADE.—1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
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IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S GOODS
FOR
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They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
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[illegible]
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ALSO
A full and complete stock of
Tailor's Trimmings.
Agents for
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.
[jy27 c800-2m.]

PIKE'S PEAK.
Badger State Quartz (Stamping) Mill.
As Agents for Messrs. Elmes & Bickford, the Patentees of the above Mill, we are prepared to furnish them at the shortest notice. These Mills are superior to all others in simplicity, size, lightness, durability and capacity, can be fitted out by us with Engines, Hose, Belting, and all necessary Mining Implements on the most favorable terms. One of the Mills is always on exhibition at our store. We are also Agents for the sale of
Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
One of which can be seen in operation at our store at all times.
All kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron constantly on hand. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,
jy25-c775-1m No. 205 Randolph street.

"TYCOON."
Explanation in a Few Days.
[jy25'60-1y]

FOUND—A SORRELL HORSE, on South Clark street, on Monday. The owner will please call at the Barn on the north side of West Polk st., between Clinton and Canal streets, prove property and pay charges.
jy26-x3t. JOHN CAROLIN.

$10.00 REWARD.—Lost, between Hoffman's Bank and Post Office, a BLACK LEATHER WALLET, containing $26 in cash, one letter with receipts for notes, which are only valuable to the owner; also other notes and papers. To be left at this office, or at P. McFarlane's, under Hoffman's Bank. jy26-x2w.

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Scrap Paper, old Metals, &c., at 193 South Water street, Chicago.
jy26-2w WM. GILBERT.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE,
Room No. 3, over 124 South Clark street.
I have completed my abstract of the Records of the various Courts, and will now make examination for Judgments, or any other matter which may be required, on short notice and at moderate charges. JNO. D. BROWN.
N. B.—My Abstracts of Title will soon be ready. jy26x1m

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Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships,
Sailing on the 6th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS [illegible]
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.
Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
jy28-c601-1y. 39 Dearborn street.

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Dealers in
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my30-c474-3m 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

NOTICE.—The patentees of Hurlbut's Stave Machine may be seen daily at 10 A. M. at Room No. 6, Dole's building, where State and County Rights are for sale. Their address is Box No. 3643 Chicago Post Office. jy26x1w

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...[illegible] doing the best business [illegible] Illinois. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county. jy12x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 eight per cent. Address S. J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago.
jy25-c791-1w

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A gentleman wishing to depart for Europe is desirous of selling his new large Dwelling House and Lot on very easy terms. The house was built in May this year, has all the modern improvements, is surrounded by handsome garden trees, etc. On the lot is erected a stable and carriage shed. The ground is in one of the most beautiful localities; fronting 66 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas' Place, and has the same front on Ellis avenue by 300 feet deep. Purchasers will apply to LOEB & RAHM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy21x1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. je9-c648-2m

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE: [illegible] will make 10 barrels per [illegible] better quality of flour [illegible], making great yield and better wheat for [illegible] than can be made by the old process. [illegible] wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS,
Peoria, Illinois.
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy2x1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 3 feet 9 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours; and the husk is fitted up for the fourth run of Burrs. This Mill has a large Custom Work, and any amount of wheat can be bought at the Mill. The Chicago Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and for one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over twenty years, and is one of the
BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT
Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to
JOHN BRADFORD,
jy9x3w 59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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For Sale at a Bargain!
ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., &c., in good order; wood cheap, and in the midst of a Wheat growing region—both of spring and winter wheat. The Mill has been run by water, and can be adapted for that power whenever desirable. It is situated near the Peccatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, within 12 miles of Ill. Cent. R.R. at Lena or Nora Stations.
TERMS—¼ Cash, balance at one, two and three years if wanted.
Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago.
Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois. jy11c13 1m

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT LECLAIRE, IOWA,
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The valuable property known as the "Swan Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. These Mills are located on the bank of the Mississippi River, in the heart of the greatest grain producing region of the State. Have three run of stone capable of turning out 200 barrels of flour per day, and the machinery has recently been put in thorough repair. For terms, &c., apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
jy20x1m Davenport, Iowa.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
This Hotel is built of brick and stone, its three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice-house on the back part.
This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reason [illegible] one pair of child's [illegible] property, is, that [illegible] that I cannot attend to business.
Also, my house and lot situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. [illegible] fruit bearing trees and shubbery on the lot. JNO. G. TONCRAY.
☞ For particulars address or apply to ALEX. G. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.
REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo. jy4c692 1m

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TO RENT.—The Store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given September 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or G. H. & L. LAFLIN. jy16-c789-1m

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 Lake street—near Clark.

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BOARDING.—A neatly furnished and very pleasant Bedroom, suitable for two "Gentlemen Friends," with board, can be had by applying at 110 Wabash avenue. jy21x1w

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, to let at a moderate rate for a gentleman and lady. Also, a few day boarders wanted at the pleasant and central locality, 71 Wabash avenue.
jy18-c769-2w

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 15 Michigan avenue. jy7x1m

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T. G. VAN BUREN, }
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[de23 b232-9m 1st p]

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Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address
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Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.
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SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as
JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general.
Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil,"
AT THE
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
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CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.
[o11-c549-6m1 stp]

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Corner of Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
FRUIT CANS,
Self-Sealing Preserve Jars,
In Variety and Cheap.
MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER
ICE BOXES, also have the
METROPOLITAN [illegible]
WATER COOLERS,
PUMPS,
GARDEN ENGINES,
RUBBER HOSE,
WEATHER STRIPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware Generally,
PLAIN AND TIN WARE,
At Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE.
Tea and Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned. Sitting, Plunge and Shower Baths. House Furnishing Goods.
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 LAKE STREET.....COR. FRANKLIN.
[jy25 2w]

LINCOLN BADGES.
LINCOLN BADGES,
With engraved head of Lincoln, on Satin,
Three Colors--Red, White and Blue,
Price 10 cents, sent by mail.
Price 75 cents per dozen.
Price $5 per hundred.
Booksellers and Clubs supplied at above rates.
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MEDALS.
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$75 WILL BUY A GOOD
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
Former Price $115.
$90 will buy a larger one, such as other houses sell for $130; still larger sizes in same proportion.
Parties wanting Safes should not let the Sun go down on their heads until they secure one at these prices.
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Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.
LEONARD SWETT, of McLean,
JOHN M. PELMER, of Macoupin,

DISTRICTS.
1. A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. J. STARK, of Hancock.
6. J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR;
RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
VITAL JARROT, of St. Clair.

FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.

FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, of Sangamon.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

FOR CONGRESS.

IIId District..........	OWEN LOVEJOY,
IVth District..........	WILLIAM KELLOGG,
VIth District..........	HENRY CASE,
VIIth District..........	J. T. CUNNINGHAM,
VIIIth District..........	JOSEPH GILLESPIE,

THIS AND THAT.

Simultaneously with the sale of the *Times*, comes the announcement of the establishment of a new *Catholic* journal—*The True Press*—in this city. There may or may not be a necessary connection between the two facts; but we do not wonder that the Papists are unwilling to be without an organ which will reflect their peculiar views of American politics. That they would not accept the purchaser of the *Times* as their candidate for Mayor, is evidence enough that they do not intend to fall violently in love with him when he commits himself to paper. Is Jordan a hard road to travel?

NECESSITY FOR A DOUGLAS ORGAN

It will not be supposed that the *Herald*, a paper which, after the Baltimore Convention, hesitated a full week before hoisting Mr. Douglas's name and declaring in his favor, will be very zealous in his support, even after it absorbs the *Times*. Had the *Times* bought out the *Herald*, we might have looked for renewed efforts for the Little Giant; because, through good and evil report, he has been the *Times'* man. The *Herald*, however, absorbs the *Times*, and the same policy which dictated a week's delay of choice between the two candidates presented by the National Democracy, still marks the *Herald's* course. We take it, then, that the object of the purchase is to give Douglas just that sort of support which will redound to Breckinridge's advantage—to aid him in carrying just States enough to throw the contest into the House, where, as all the world knows, Douglas has not the shadow of a chance of success. This being the case, a Douglas organ in Chicago—one that will go the entire swine—is one of the most pressing necessities of the campaign. We cannot bear that Douglas should be sold out at home. Give him a fair shake, gentlemen.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

We are in receipt of the following:

Eds. Press and Tribune:—I know that Mr. Douglas is not a Catholic. He is, if not a communicant in the Baptist Church, a firm believer in the doctrines to which the Baptists hold. I regard your attacks on him as presenting one of the most disgraceful phases of American politics, and believe that you should be held up to the scorn of all good men. A. H. W.

REPLY.—We have never asserted that Mr. Douglas is a Catholic. We have pointed out the fact that he is supported by the journals, [and the votes of the Catholic popula]tion; and we have ventured to ask the reason therefor. Can "A. H. W." tell us? If Mr. Douglas is not a Catholic, why do the Catholics support him in a body? If not a Catholic, what has he promised the Catholics that their support is assured—what control of his patronage, of the legislation and the diplomacy of the country? Can "A. H. W." tell? There is a cause for everything in politics as in the operations of nature; can our correspondent point out this particular cause? Why do all the Catholics support Douglas? That's the question.

KEITT ON DISUNION.

Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina, has written a political letter in his windiest style. The burden of the epistle is a cry for secession, in consequence of the prospect of the election of Lincoln, or, to use his own words, "*the signs that the Federal government is about to pass into the hands of the majority section.*" Secession because the majority will hereafter rule, because the minority cannot hold power fifty years longer, because the propagandism of Slavery is not henceforth to be the law of the Republic! With such as his [...]

BELL-EVERETT.

The Democratic organs in the North are rubbing the ears of the Bell-Everett faction with wonderful zeal. They tell you that if the election of President can only be thrown into the House, Bell-Everett will stand a first rate chance of being elected! Let us see how it stands. The House of Representatives—each State having one vote—is divided as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.	FOR BRECKINRIDGE.
New Hampshire,	South Carolina,
Maine,	Delaware,
Vermont,	Georgia,
Massachusetts,	Florida,
Rhode Island,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	Alabama,
New York,	Mississippi,
New Jersey,	Louisiana,
Pennsylvania,	Texas,
Ohio,	Arkansas,
Indiana,	Missouri,
Michigan,	California,
Wisconsin,	Oregon——13.
Iowa,	
Minnesota——15.	
FOR DOUGLAS.	FOR BELL.
Illinois——1.	Tennessee.—1.

EQUALLY DIVIDED.

Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky—3.

It is possible, though not probable, that one Democratic member in each of the States of Maryland, North Carolina and Kentucky may be induced to desert Breckinridge and vote for Bell, which would leave the latter within *thirteen* States of an election! We say it is possible that three Democrats may be found in these States who will desert their own candidate who can perhaps be elected, to go for a candidate opposed to them, who *never can be elected*, as there are incurable idiots in Congress as well as in our various asylums.—Giving Bell-Everett the advantage of idiocy on the part of three Southern foes, they are still practically as far as ever from an election. We will suppose that the House proceeds immediately to balloting, as required by the Constitution, and does no other business until the 4th of March, 1861. *We will suppose that the Bell men* in Maryland, N. Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee all stick to their candidates till the House is dissolved by the limitation of law. The Constitution requires that the Senate shall then proceed to ballot for a Vice President from the *two* highest candidates before the House. Who will these two candidates be? Lane and Hamlin inevitably. For, making the largest and most liberal allowance to the Bell-Everett electoral vote—giving them Maryland, Virginia, (which they will not get) Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, they have only 53 votes, against 65 for Lane from Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and California. It is idle to talk of carrying any of the Gulf States, unless perhaps Louisiana, for Bell-Everett. At the last State election in Georgia, Brown (Democrat) for Governor, had 21,611 majority over Akin, (American.) At the last State election in Alabama, Moore (Democrat) had 22,000 majority over Sanford (American.) At the last State election in Mississippi Pettus (Democrat) had 24,251 majority over Walter (American.) At the last State election in Florida there was no American ticket in the field—the aggregate vote for Democratic candidates being 10,335. Thus in these four States the most recent elections disclose the enormous majority of **78,397** votes for what is called "Democracy" in that quarter. It may be added that the last State election in Louisiana gave 8,847 majority for the Democratic candidates; in Kentucky 8,916 for the same party; in Tennessee 8,008 for the same party; while in Arkansas the Americans have long since ceased to make nominations. By dint of proving himself more pro-slavery than his competitor, Mr. Goggin (American), of Virginia, came within 5,569 votes of an election as Governor of that State. But three years before, Mr. Fillmore, not having Mr. Goggin's advantages as a fire-eater, was beaten 29,548 votes by Mr. Buchanan.

But how stands the Senate in respect of Bell-Everett? On and after the 4th day of March next it will be divided as follows: Republicans, 26; Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, 37; Constitutional Unionists, 1 Douglas, 1. And Mr. Everett will never once be voted for, even by Mr. Kennedy, of Mary-[land]

The extracts which we publish this morning from the recent speeches of Hon. John Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Hon. F. P. Stanton of Kansas, cannot fail of creating a profound impression upon the public mind. Coming as the statements embodied in these extracts do, from two of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Douglas—gentlemen who were in his confidence, who were cognizant of every step taken by him in the various phases of the Kansas-Nebraska question—they have the impress of authority, and will not be denied, either by the Senator himself, or by the most unscrupulous of his supporters.

The testimony of Mr. Hickman as to the part borne by Mr. Douglas in sanctioning and encouraging the Kansas outrages, is corroborative of the hardest charges ever brought against him by his political opponents. Mr. Hickman also alludes rather vaguely to the fact that Douglas had made up his mind at one time to support the English Bill, and that he would have done so but for the resolution and firmness of the gallant Broderick.

The circumstances as related to us, on good authority, were these: [...]

litical assemblage that he ever saw!" Such stuff will delude nobody, but the asses who invent it. The meeting was unquestionably respectable in numbers. There may have been, upon a liberal estimate, five thousand men who took part in the proceedings. For weeks the effort to drum up a crowd have been unceasing; it would be surprising if, with the attractions offered, a few thousand had not been collected.

We take this occasion to point out to Judge Caton, the owner of the telegraph lines in this State, the necessity of imposing a little wholesome restraint upon the unbridled imaginations of his operators and news-gatherers at all the stations under his control. That man at Springfield, and another one at Quincy, need his supervision, unless it be the object to convert the telegraphic offices into so many retorts for the manufacture of Douglas gas.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

MASSAC COUNTY.—METROPOLIS CITY, July 21, 1860.—We have organized a Massac county Lincoln and Hamlin club, which held its third meeting this afternoon at the school house in this place. The officers are Tilman Roby President and A. H. Morford Secretary. We have our county Central Committee, and are making arrangements to organize a club in each precinct. In '56 Fremont received only 5 votes here, now our opponents give us 30 votes in the town and 200 in the county; and we in Egypt can rally 30 votes in '61 to 5 votes in '56, in all candor I ask what chance is there for the Little Giant to beat the old Rail Splitter in his own State.

We have one Democrat in our club who has always voted with the party, but has taken a stand in favor of the Chicago nominations and the Republican State ticket, and is one of the most sanguine and enthusiastic Lincoln men in our club.

At our meeting this afternoon J. L. Stone presented the President a black walnut maul, with the names of Lincoln, Hamlin and Yates engraved on the opposite sides, with appropriate remarks for the occasion. J.

MORE RECRUITS.—The Madison (Wis.) *Argus* of Tuesday morning, publishes a list of Democrats named as different candidates for office in that (Dane) county, and among them it names John R. Detwiler, a prominent German, as the probable Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, whereupon Mr. Detwiler publishes a letter in the Madison *Journal*, saying that he has, since the Baltimore nominations, embraced Republican principles and intends voting for Lincoln and Hamlin....Otho Wilson of Green county, Ohio, who has heretofore been an ardent Douglas Democrat, announces that hereafter he is for Lincoln and Hamlin....Mr. Hoffman, formerly a staunch Democrat of Marion county, Ohio, but now a resident of Dayton, avows himself for Lincoln and Hamlin....R. W. Furnass, editor of the Brownsville (Nebraska) *Advertiser*, announces his determination to abandon the Democratic party and hereafter advocate Republican principles.

—Mr. Douglas' reception at Saratoga is represented by the local press as a cool one, and that notwithstanding the additional attraction of fireworks in the evening, the gathering was not as large nor half as enthusiastic as when Mr. Lovejoy spoke there some weeks since. Douglas gave the same old speech.

—The Troy *Whig*, one of the ablest American journals in New York, has declared against the Hunt and Brooks trick and dicker scheme of supporting Bell and Everett by voting for Douglas. The Buffalo *Advertiser* says that with the exception of the N. Y. *Express*, the Mohawk *American* and one other, the whole Bell and Everett press of the State will take the same ground.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—It is currently reported in Wisconsin that Hon. Harrison C. Hobart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State last year, goes for Breckinridge and Lane. Judge Cate of the Seventh Circuit, takes the same ground. He is a very popular man, and his defection will very essentially weaken Douglasism in Wisconsin.

JUDGE BARTLEY ON THE STUMP FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.—Hon. Thomas W. Bartley of Mansfield, last year the candidate of the Ohio Democracy for Supreme Judge, and a delegate to the Charleston-Baltimore Convention, has taken the stump for Breckinridge and Lane. He has already spoken at Bucyrus and Mount Vernon, and he intends to keep up the fight against the squatterites until November.

THE WAY THEY ESTIMATE THE DOUGLAS STRENGTH.—Daniel S. Dickinson accounts for the popularity of Mr. Douglas, as claimed by his friends, in the following way:

Some flatboat men descending the Mississippi, in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on [...] every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river—while they had been revolving in an eddy and had seen but one. The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way.

POLITICAL JOURNALS IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser*, says that a political classification of the papers in that State shows that Bell and Everett have nearly twice as many newspaper supporters in Alabama as Douglas, and that Breckinridge and Lane six times as many papers as Douglas, nearly four times as many as Bell and Everett, and more than twice as many as Bell and Douglas combined.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Dubuque *Herald* (Douglas) says that in 1856 John C. Breckinridge "obtained the nomination for the Vice Presidency by a most disgraceful fraud."

AN OFFER.—The editor of the Mineral Point (Wis.) *Intelligencer* having boasted that he knew of many Republicans who would vote the Democratic ticket in November, the editor of the *Tribune*, published at the same place, proposes to give the editor of the *Intelligencer* $1 a piece for every Republican he can name who will vote the Democratic ticket, provided the latter will give the same amount for every Democrat who will vote for [...]

A DOWN-COUNTRY LETTER.

Hot Weather—Great Crops—Yield of Corn—Facts and Figures—Great Mass Meeting—Fifteen Thousand Acres of Republicans.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., 25th July, 1860.

The week ending July 21st at noon, was for the time the most oppressively warm of any period of like duration I have seen in ten years' residence in Illinois. During the week there were frequent showers, with a great deal of thunder, the atmosphere was charged with humidity, and all animate nature sank and half suffocated, while vegetation moved upward and onward with wonderful force and vigor. "Small corn" is small corn no longer, but is pushing into silk and tassle, and nothing but an unusually early frost will prevent every field from maturing. We anticipate a crop of corn larger by twenty or twenty-five per cent than we have ever gathered in this part of the State.

Now, a word as to the probable average yield per acre of the corn crop of Illinois. I see some parties are estimating it at 50 bushels, and the whole crop of the State at *one hundred million* bushels. This statement is largely copied in the New York and Eastern papers, and many credulous gentlemen are predicating upon it the ability of the West to pay, and of its railroads to earn, an indefinite amount of money.

Let me make a few figures and see whether the yield is likely to be as high as that named. The average distance at which corn is planted in this State may be set down at three feet and eight inches between the hills. It is the opinion of good, practical corn farmers, in this part of the State, that it is the distance at which the best crops, one year with another, are grown; and with this opinion goes another, that a larger yield is obtained with three stalks in a hill than with four or more: the growth of four or more stalks shading the ground too much and taxing the capacity of the soil beyond its strength. Corn planted three feet eight inches apart gives 3,240 hills to the acre, nearly, and with three stalks to the hill, 9,720 stalks in the acre. Now it requires from 100 to 150 ears of corn, when dry, to weigh 70 pounds, or to shell 56 pounds to the bushel, and practical farmers tell me that it will require an average of 125 ears, as it is husked from the stalk in the field, or 34 hills of three stalks each, to make a bushel of corn. "But," says some sharp reader, "you make no allowance for two ears on a stalk. Why not?" I will tell you. Because what you gain in number of ears you lose in quantity of grain, observation and experience having shown that the yield of three stalks in a hill is better than that of four, and that one large ear of corn to a stalk produces more grain than two ears; there being a limit to the productive capacity of the soil, and the corn plant as well.

Now, then, the yield per acre of corn planted three feet eight inches apart, every hill containing its complement of three stalks and three ears, is a trifle less than 78 bushels. If there is an average of two stalks in a hill, the yield is 52 bushels; if one, the yield is 26 bushels.

The first main difficulty in growing a large crop of corn, per acre, is in getting a good "stand," that is in getting the seed out of the ground at nearly one and the same time in the same field, and after it is up of preventing the ravages of birds and vermin. It looks like a small matter to supply the missing hills, but practically, it is one of the most difficult, and in eight cases out of ten, partial replanting amounts to nothing. There was great complaint this year as well of the depredations of birds, and I doubt whether to-day the "stand" of corn will average more than one and one-half stalks to the three feet eight inches, over the whole breadth of the cornfields of Central Illinois. If the crop to be gathered would yield one ear and a half to every hill, then our crop would yield an average of thirty-nine bushels per acre; but the second main difficulty has yet to be encountered, and the great depredators of the crop to be satisfied. These are rats, mice, prairie chickens, quails, ducks, geese, squirrels, cranes, &c., the last named, when plenty, being worse than all others together. I have seen them towards sun-set in autumn, week after week, hovering about and over cornfields, darkening the sun like smoke from a great prairie fire, trumpeting and cutting up like a crowd of fallen angels; and then settling down and sweeping off the corn with a thousand hog-power. The quantity destroyed and devoured by this horde of depredators will, this year, and always has equalled one sixth of the crop, by the time it is all husked and cribbed. This leaves for the farmer about one ear in a hill, or an average of not far from twenty-six bushels to the acre for the whole State.

To fortify my figures and opinions, I bring forward the testimony of that splendid old fellow, [...] raised and fed twice as much corn as any other man in the State. He has no faith in the reported high averages and considers sixty bushels a large and unusual yield, and one hundred per cent. above the average yield of the country. I do not doubt that farmers A., B., and C., and E. F., and G., if you like, raise fifty, sixty and seventy bushels to the acre, but I know from pretty extensive observation and some little experience that H., I., J., K., and the rest, down to and *per se* scarcely get more than twenty-five year after year.

On the 31st of July we are to have a great Mass Meeting in the adjacent grove. Messrs. Trumbull, Lovejoy, Weldon, Brown, Smith and Jones, and other distinguished gentlemen, who have done so much to advance agricultural and material prosperity of our State, are to be present. We are expecting to have a great time and hope to wipe out Douglasism by a *coup de bois*.

Can't you send a crowd down from Chicago, say? No doubt the Illinois Central managers would jump at an opportunity to give you a half-fare train (Murchmore conductor.) Come down and help us fill Big Grove and cover its fifteen thousand acres with Republicans.

[...]

they should be one in their efforts to promote the intellectual, the sacred, and the religious welfare of man.

Gov. Crandall, of Urbana, was next called for and made a characteristic and witty speech. His remarks put the company in the best possible humor.

Hon. [...] member of the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament was then called for. He referred to the high expectations he had formed of the West, but they had all been more than realized. He could not conceive how it was possible for corn to grow as large as he had seen it in the fields of Loda. All this country needs is population to make it one of the richest regions of the globe. He was surprised at the progress of the West; at her cities and her railways; but all was due to the energy and the enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race. He spoke of our free schools and the want of invidious distinction in our social and political institutions, and seemed to appreciate the advantages which America offers to all.

Prof. Ferguson was then called and made a highly amusing speech. He is an Irishman of two hundred and sixty honest avoirdupois, and in the course of his remarks referred to the stories he had heard in regard to the unhealthiness of the West. The strong, lusty men he saw around him, whose physique compared favorably with his own fair proportions, had shown him the utter falsity of these reports.

Capt. Hood was then loudly called for and enthusiastically cheered, but gave way for Mr. Macdonald, of Loda, who sang an appropriate patriotic song. Its sentiments brought cheer on cheer, and at the conclusion, J. B. Austin, Esq., in a pleasant little speech invited "all on board," and, bidding good bye to our friends at Loda, and with many thanks, we were off for Egypt.

Only a very few of our own citizens accompany the party. Among these we remember Geo. Steele, J. S. Buchanan, Esq., and Chas. D. Bragden, Esq., of the *Prairie Farmer*. At Loda we were met by that representative of all that is [...] Crandall, of the Urbana *Union*, who, as usual, contributed his full share to the entertainment of the company.

As to the prospects of the party, it needs only to be added that we are under the personal care of J. B. Austin, Esq., of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, to assure our friends that nothing will be wanting to our entertainment and comfort. The number of baskets and attachments thereunto belonging that can be observed snugly packed away in a certain corner, give sure promise that for all our wants an abundance is provided. B.

Hon. F. P. Stanton—His Opinion of Douglas.

The Republicans of St. Louis held a rousing meeting on Monday evening last. Among the speakers was Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Territorial Secretary of Kansas. In the course of his remarks, he gave a history of his experience in Kansas, the efforts of the Democracy to make a slave State of it in opposition to the wishes of the people, the Oxford frauds, and finally of his unceremonious expulsion from office, for refusing to be a party to the pro-slavery conspiracy.

"When," said Mr. Stanton, "I found myself abandoned by everybody in my own party, I returned to Kansas and still urged the policy of allowing the people to manage their own affairs. Then I found everybody there—the Republicans of Kansas working with me, and for the first time found myself working in concert with the Republican party, for the preservation of the liberties of the people. I was in Congress in 1854, and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I made a speech, however, on that bill, stating my belief that slavery never would go to Kansas, as, indeed, it never has attempted to be carried there, excepting by a few men on your borders, and other mischievous men in the South. It has been gotten up for political benefits.

Now, gentlemen, this is a fundamental principle of our government, that the people of a State have a right to form their own constitution. Yet here was a constitution, and contested by the entire people of Kansas, that was sought to be forced on Kansas by the Democratic party. In so doing the Democratic party surrendered its own principles. These are some of the reasons why I left the Democratic party, and why I would now, if I had not been disfranchised by removal into Kansas, cast my vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. [Applause.] I found myself in Kansas a Republican, and worked with them. The effort was then to secure the just and honest administration of the law in Kansas. The fault was not with the law. It was with Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party in Congress, who desired to force Lecomptonism on the people. That was fortunately defeated, but the English "puzzle" was passed. It forms an extraordinary chapter in our politics. It shows that the Administration was engaged in trying to purchase votes to make a slave State. Yes, $30,000 spent in the department of public printing to corrupt Congress. Is it strange that fraud should be committed here after the spectacle presented in Washington? When these examples are held up it benumbs and [...] whole country, and whenever fraud is practiced it may be charged upon the Administration. This is another reason why I shall [...] of its corruptions, I could not suppress my voice against them or repress my indignation against the dignitaries of this republic. Leaving out all other questions, when I see my country's escutcheon stained, it becomes the duty of every man to cast his vote against them, and do it in the most effectual manner. This is a passage in our history never to be forgotten. In all the pages of history from 1776 to 1860 nothing like it has ever been seen in our country. Think of that hypocrite saying to the people of Pittsburg that money was used to carry elections, when he was using public money to force a constitution on Kansas obnoxious to her people.

You are all aware that in company with Gov. Walker and myself there were others who sustained us throughout, and known generally as anti-Lecompton Democrats led on by Douglas. I haven't an unkind word against him, but I shall not vote for him. I admire him to some extent for the position he occupies. I believe popular sovereignty to be correct, but not as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, because the people of Kansas had no chance to assert their majority. Douglas sustained them for a while, but he has fallen from it. Had he sustained that position I would not now be advocating Lincoln and Hamlin for the Presidency. Douglas has not maintained his position to the end. After the Democratic party had abandoned its principles, he ought not to have gone to Charleston at all. He should have hoisted the standard of true Democracy, and defied the Charleston Democracy; and this, gentlemen, is what I, in my humble way, advised him to do. He thought different, and [...]

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

THE TWO DEMOCRACIES.

Douglas, by One who has Acted with him and Knows him.

The following comprises the concluding portion of a speech delivered in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., by Hon. John Hickman:

BRECKINRIDGE AND HIS CREED.

I am not aware that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge attempted any concealment as to his designs in case of his success. If they should desire to resort to prevarication, they have placed it entirely without their power by the frankness and boldness, and I had almost said, the recklessness of their declarations. He has been put forth, prominently, alike in speech and platform, as the Achilles of the armies of the South, and as the determined foe of free soil, free speech and free men. He stands upon no single democratic sentiment, unless, indeed, what were regarded by all statesmen within the last fifteen years as the detentious heresies of John C. Calhoun, can be so regarded. He so reads the teachings of the sages of the past, and their primary law, as to make it fruitless to attempt an exclusion of his peculiar and favorite institution from the organized Territories; and so as to make it indispensable that Congresses, Courts, and Presidents should exercise all their ingenuity, and all their powers to fortify and sustain it there. Legislative action is to be invoked, judicial decrees had, executive fiats pronounced, navies equipped, and armies marshaled, to enforce forever every settler therefrom who will not bow down before the black god of his idolatrous worship. I appeal to you, Freemen, to know whether this is the Democracy of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. I appeal to you to know whether you have ever found anything in the annals of parties so insulting to the understanding, until within the lifetime of the youth who has not yet reached his majority. I appeal to you to know whether the honesty, intelligence and unmixed blood of the offspring of northern mothers, can ever accept an excuse for those who would endeavor to fasten such a ruler upon us.

DOUGLAS; HIS RECORD AND CREED.

Whatever conclusions may be drawn as to my estimate of Mr. Breckinridge's character as a politician, I can only say that my esteem for him is profound when brought into comparison with that which I entertain for his Democratic competitor. There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said, and less really known, than Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is endeavoring to counteract the plans of the Southern Democracy.

This is a frightful hallucination, but a natural one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devotion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous of leaders, you will pardon me certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which, I presume, will not be impugned. I have not yet forgotten when, in the winter of 1855-6, during the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, asseverating that the cardinal principle of the Nebraska-Kansas act had been wantonly and wickedly nullified, that fraud and violence, concocted with the blue lodges of Missouri, had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them institutions which they abhorred, and invoking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the prided father of "untrammelled popular sovereignty" turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his ears, as in death, to complaints of outrage almost without parallel in the civilization of the century. These despoiled pioneers, who had taken up their abode in the Territory under the most solemn guarantees of self-government, only asked to prove their accusation, and to be relieved from oppression. In other words, they declared they had never been able to enjoy self-government, that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them. Mr. Douglas should have been the first man to fly to their relief; and if he had been as completely dedicated to the principles of his bill, as some would make us believe, he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hostile to an exposition, and became the mere mouth-piece, advocate, and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South and his Democracy was orthodox, —because he was loyal to his task-masters; willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery delegate to the House of Representatives, *but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally-elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes*, and that the complaints of fraud and force were gotten up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office, who exerted himself more untiringly to *perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State*. I fear there are tarnished pages in his history. *If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover.* It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this: that he sees as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert attention from this period in his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address he has ventured to recur to it; but on the contrary he seems disposed to treat as a blank in his life.

Whilst these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a select committee to the territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country not only of the truth of every thing charged, but of existing conspiracies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence effectually revealed the intentions of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then established that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of slavery extension; and we are almost driven to the conclusion that *the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was but a part of a general and well-matured plan of operations, at the head of which stood the self-crowned chief of popular territorial government*. Mr. Douglas' term of office was now approaching its close. It is not unlikely that a desire for re-election, and [...]

tion. Others may choose to forget all this, and I will not criminate them for doing so, but I promise never to forget it. I am for my friends and against those who oppose my friends. If I am wrong in this, let charity be extended to me—I cannot help it.

I have said all I desire to say of the Representatives of the two Democracies. There is a preference between them. The one is outspoken and evident; *the other is concealed and tricky.* Of the two I much prefer Mr. Breckinridge, *and yet I cannot imagine the circumstances under which I could be induced to support him.* He asserts that the Supreme Court has decided that slavery is an existing constitutional institution in all our territories, and that it is the duty of the government to sustain it where it thus legally exists. Mr. Douglas contends the Courts have not yet so decided, but if they shall do so, it will then become the duty of all good citizens to respect the decision, and of every branch of the federal government to enforce it with promptness and fidelity. This is his platform. If our Federal Court has not already given a decision in accordance with the notions of Mr. Breckinridge, *no one doubts it will do so as soon as the question shall be brought distinctly before it.* So at best, the only point of disagreement between these rival candidates, *is that of time only.* If in the language of the resolution adopted by the Convention placing Mr. Douglas in nomination, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to respect, and of every branch of the federal government to *enforce*, a judicial decision determining the constitutional existence of slavery in our Territories, what becomes of that other theory of Mr. Douglas, that no matter what the Supreme Court may decide, slavery may be excluded from a territory by unfriendly legislation?

Those advocating the claims of Mr. Bell would please everybody by promising nothing. They compose the party of extreme faith. They stand upon a Constitution without interpretation, and upon an endangered Union without announcing the means by which it can be saved.

Let us not be deceived! *There are but two documents between which we can choose when we come to deposit our ballots.* One is, that the Constitution favors slavery as fully as freedom; that neither has advantage over the other; that they must travel together and exist together, under equal protection, until the territory shall be clothed with state sovereignty; and that both alike are national. The other is, that the Constitution treats slavery as a local municipal institution; does not give to it a single attribute of nationality; that it has not an equal *status* with freedom; and that its extension is to be discouraged. How shall we act between these opposing views? I answer the inquiry! *Our laboring classes deserve all the encouragement and protection we can give them; Southern statesmen regard them as white slaves; let us not surrender them to such mercies as the owners of chattle labor would extend to them.* Our farmers and manufacturers have long been cut off from all the bounties of legislation, by the force of Southern prejudice; we should enlist on their side. Our country has suffered much in the estimation of mankind, from our manifested attachment to a system, notoriously in counteraction to the principles upon which our government was founded; considerations of morality, expediency, and consistency, should incline us to do all that we lawfully may do, to save ourselves from further imputations. Slavery within the States stands behind impregnable defenses, but it holds no charter to travel without restraint. It has long labored for, but has not yet reached, a position of absolutism. It grasps for empire, as it is the only means by which tyranny can ever save itself. Our danger is imminent, but we can yet overcome it, if we allow reason, rather than prejudice, to shape our efforts. Democracy, as now interpreted by those loudest in the profession of it and almost monopolizing its name, *no longer means the will of the majority; it contemns the masses; holds no association with labor; and utters no word of encouragement to the poor.* Its professions are impostures, and must soon fail to deceive. It has become worse than the ally of slavery; it is its pliant and prostituted tool. Wisdom and propriety must alike repudiate it, unless speedily regenerated.

Our true policy is that of resistance to the extravagant and unconstitutional demands of the South. We can only make it effectual in one way—BY THE SUPPORT OF MR. LINCOLN. He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honorable and remunerative.

The question, in its true aspect, it is not as to which candidate should be elected by the people; it is this—shall Mr. Lincoln be elected? The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, and their support will be almost, if not entirely, confined to that section. Such effective force as Mr. Douglas may possess, is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three States. The body of the Northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas' supporters can do nothing for *him*; the only significant result they can possibly produce, will be to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, *and Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate*—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions, for they are accepted universally, we discover that *every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane*, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur. To out-Lane Lane in apostacy to the North, and in crouching, fawning subserviency to the South, need not be attempted by the most ambitious in that line—not even by a Federal office holder. *Even if I could believe that the leopard could change his spots, and Mr. Douglas do the North justice, I would not sustain him under the circumstances which surround us.*

Letter from Hooper Warren.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Gentlemen:—In justice to myself I must ask you for leave to make an explanation of the "Interesting Document, sent you by an old citizen," and published in your paper of the 21st inst. Although I appear as the subject of that communication, the document as a whole, is entirely new to me. The subscription part of it I must necessarily have seen, but it was without the preamble. The question which presents itself is, why was not that subscription made directly, not hypothetically to the Edwardsville *Spectator*? That paper had been in existence nearly four years, having been established in 1819, and was the only paper in the State opposed to slavery. It commenced its career by a firm and decided stand in favor of the prohibition of slavery in Missouri, which question was first agitated at the session of Congress then just closed. It continued to oppose the admission of that State into the Union without such prohibition, until the close of the session of 1821. In 1820 it made an exposition of a plot, concocted by slaveholders in Missouri and other slave States, to introduce slavery into Illinois; of which plot the editor was duly [...]

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world knows, Douglas has not the shadow of a chance of success. This being the case, a Douglas organ in Chicago—one that will go the entire swine—is one of the most pressing necessities of the campaign. We cannot bear that Douglas should be sold out at home. Give him a fair shake, gentlemen.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

We are in receipt of the following:

Eds. Press and Tribune:—I know that Mr. Douglas is not a Catholic. He is, if not a communicant in the Baptist Church, a firm believer in the doctrines to which the Baptists hold. I regard your attacks on him as presenting one of the most disgraceful phases of American politics, and believe that you should be held up to the scorn of all good men. A. H. W.

REPLY.—We have never asserted that Mr. Douglas is a Catholic. We have pointed out the fact that he is supported by the journals ... tion; and we have ventured to ask the reason therefor. Can "A. H. W." tell us? If Mr. Douglas is not a Catholic, why do the Catholics support him in a body? If not a Catholic, what has he promised the Catholics that their support is assured—what control of his patronage, of the legislation and the diplomacy of the country? Can "A. H. W." tell? There is a cause for everything in politics as in the operations of nature; can our correspondent point out this particular cause? Why do all the Catholics support Douglas? That's the question.

KEITT ON DISUNION.

Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina, has written a political letter in his windiest style. The burden of the epistle is a cry for secession, in consequence of the prospect of the election of Lincoln, or, to use his own words, "*the signs that the Federal government is about to pass into the hands of the majority section.*" Secession because the majority will hereafter rule, because the minority cannot wield power fifty years longer, because the propagandism of Slavery is not henceforth to be the law of the Republic! With such as his justifications for the contemplated treason, the people of the country can afford to give Mr. Keitt the full length of his tether, sure that he will stretch hemp at last. This bellowing about disunion has lost its fearful sound. When the time comes in which the majority in this country shall be compelled to submit to the minority; in which the South may nominate a President and call upon the freemen of the North to elect him, under a threat that the Union will be broken up if they fail to comply; and in which such fanatics as Keitt have the sole ordering of public affairs,—the Union, when that time comes, will not be worth preserving. If Mr. Keitt wants to dissolve the Union and destroy the government, let him try it. The people of the free States are ready for him and all his confederates.

DOUGLAS MEN COMING.

The contest between the Douglas men and the Breckinridgeites for supremacy within the Democratic party, and the control of the organization in 1864, goes on with unabated vigor. In the South, Douglas has no chance whatever. His friends are completely overwhelmed by the current of popular sentiment which runs strongly in favor of the Secessionists, and are begging for the privilege of voting for Bell and Everett, as their easiest and cheapest way of sliding out of an organization that is already wrecked. In the North, they have better courage, though no more flattering prospects. The hope of securing the local spoil—of gaining here and there a Congressman, the county officers and the like, and the further hope of compelling an acknowledgement that they are the Democratic party, with a view to future elections, is the most that they now strive to accomplish. Many of them, who prefer Breckinridge and a National Slave Code to Lincoln and Slavery Restriction, see the real drift and true meaning of the contest, and work with the desperation, which nothing but an insane hatred of free principles can inspire, for Douglas' success in two or three free States, to the end that the contest may go to the House, where neither the Republicans nor the Douglas men have the ghost of a chance. Thousands of others, who do not so much desire local triumphs as the defeat of the arrogant party of the South, which has taken possession of the Government, are hesitating what to do. They are arriving at the truth, often proclaimed, that, in the Northern States, a vote for Douglas is really a vote for Breckinridge, Secession and a Slave Code. When they get a clear view of the field, and are enabled to see that their favorite has no chance in any event whatever, their care for the future of the so-called Democracy will be overborne by the exigencies of the present, and the Lincoln ranks will be filled with zealous and active recruits from the Douglas camp! We shall hail their accession with delight. In the settlement of the question which has been forced upon us, "Shall Freedom or Slavery rule this land?" they will be valuable auxiliaries in the cause of right. Let us extend to them the right hand of fellowship and bid them come on!

in Louisiana gave 8,847 majority for the Democratic candidates; in Kentucky 8,916 for the same party; in Tennessee 8,008 for the same party; while in Arkansas the Americans have long since ceased to make nominations. By dint of proving himself more pro-slavery than his competitor, Mr. Goggin (American), of Virginia, came within 5,569 votes of an election as Governor of that State. But three years before, Mr. Fillmore, not having Mr. Goggin's advantages as a fire-eater, was beaten 29,548 votes by Mr. Buchanan.

But how stands the Senate in respect of Bell-Everett? On and after the 4th day of March next it will be divided as follows: Republicans, 26; Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, 37; Constitutional Unionists, 1 Douglas, 1. And Mr. Everett will never once be voted for, even by Mr. Kennedy, of Mary-

The extracts which we publish this morning from the recent speeches of Hon. John Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Hon. F. P. Stanton of Kansas, cannot fail of creating a profound impression upon the public mind. Coming as the statements embodied in these extracts do, from two of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Douglas—gentlemen who were in his confidence, who were cognizant of every step taken by him in the various phases of the Kansas-Nebraska question—they have the impress of authority, and will not be denied, either by the Senator himself, or by the most unscrupulous of his supporters.

The testimony of Mr. Hickman as to the part borne by Mr. Douglas in sanctioning and encouraging the Kansas outrages, is corroborative of the hardest charges ever brought against him by his political opponents. Mr. Hickman also alludes rather vaguely to the fact that Douglas had made up his mind at one time to support the English Bill, and that he would have done so but for the resolution and firmness of the gallant Broderick.

The circumstances as related to us, on good authority, were these:

On the Sabbath before the final vote on that bill, a meeting of Anti-Lecompton Democrats of both Houses was held at the rooms of Senator Broderick, to consult upon what course it was advisable for them to take in the emergency. A number of the weaker brethren, including Senator Douglas, advised conciliating the South by accepting the English Bill. Only four or five held out against it. Among these were Broderick of California, and Harris of Ill's. Mr. Hickman says that when Douglas manifested a willingness to yield, the gallant Harris "shed tears of anguish and gave utterance "to his despair." Mr. Broderick arose solemnly to his feet, and pointing his finger directly toward Mr. Douglas, and fastening his keen flashing eye upon him, said, "You can "vote for the English substitute if you will; "but should you do so, as sure as there is a "God of truth and justice in Heaven, I will "denounce you upon the floor of the Senate "for having traitorously deserted principle and "sold yourself to the Administration." This, we are informed, was the language to which Mr. Hickman makes allusion, and the use of which, by Broderick, saved Douglas from following his own craven ... to surrender.

It will also be seen that Mr. Hickman makes favorable mention of Hon. I. N. Morris, of this State, as having had the manliness to refuse to follow the promptings of Douglas to vote against Col. Forney for the Clerkship of the House, at the last session of Congress. It is a singular coincidence, that on the very next day after Morris had been thus complimented, he was sacrificed by a Douglas Congressional Convention, and Col. Richardson, who never yet refused to obey the orders of his master, nominated over him. This is characteristic of Douglas—first, treacherous, then seeking revenge upon those less treacherous than himself!

Our friends will do well, after reading the speeches of Hickman and Stanton, to hand this paper to their Democratic neighbors. Honest men cannot fail of being enlightened by their perusal as to the true character of Douglas, and as to his real position on the great questions now at issue.

TELEGRAPHIC ESTIMATES.

The telegraphic blow-hard at Springfield who sent over the wires a grossly exaggerated account of the recent Douglas demonstration in that place, should now be permitted to retire upon a pension, leaving history to place him in a niche side by side with Gulliver and Munchausen.

Forty thousand people! Springfield is in the VIth Congressional District, which is made up of eleven of the largest counties of the centre, and the total vote of the district is not far from 26,000. Hence, every voter in the district, pro-slavery and Republican, must have been at this telegraphic gathering, besides 14,000 from districts adjoining. Or in other words, one fifth of all the voters, or nearly one-half of the pro-slavery voters of the State, must have trained in that goodly company which "Mr. Lincoln, seated in the cupola of the State House, pronounced the largest po-

the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State last year, goes for Breckinridge and Lane. Judge Cate of the Seventh Circuit, takes the same ground. He is a very popular man, and his defection will very essentially weaken Douglasism in Wisconsin.

JUDGE BARTLEY ON THE STUMP FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.—Hon. Thomas W. Bartley of Mansfield, last year the candidate of the Ohio Democracy for Supreme Judge, and a delegate to the Charleston-Baltimore Convention, has taken the stump for Breckinridge and Lane. He has already spoken at Bucyrus and Mount Vernon, and he intends to keep up the fight against the squatterites until November.

THE WAY THEY ESTIMATE THE DOUGLAS STRENGTH.—Daniel S. Dickinson accounts for the popularity of Mr. Douglas, as claimed by his friends, in the following way:

Some flatboat men descending the Mississippi, in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on ... ing in every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river—while they had been revel-ing in an eddy and had seen but one. The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way.

POLITICAL JOURNALS IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser*, says that a political classification of the papers in that State shows that Bell and Everett have nearly twice as many newspaper supporters in Alabama as Douglas, and that Breckinridge and Lane six times as many papers as Douglas, nearly four times as many as Bell and Everett, and more than twice as many as Bell and Douglas combined.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Dubuque *Herald* (Douglas) says that in 1856 John C. Breckinridge "obtained the nomination for the Vice Presidency by a most disgraceful fraud."

AN OFFER.—The editor of the Mineral Point (Wis.) *Intelligencer* having boasted that he knew of many Republicans who would vote the Democratic ticket in November, the editor of the *Tribune*, published at the same place, proposes to give the editor of the *Intelligencer* $1 a piece for every Republican he can name who will vote the Democratic ticket, provided the latter will give the same amount for every Democrat who will vote for Lincoln and Hamlin at the same time.

—E. H. THOMSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the IVth. District of Michigan has just returned to his home in Flint from Washington, where he has long occupied a seat in the Congressional lobby as the pensioned agent of the big steamship and railroad speculators. We cannot think this Thompson the proper man to represent the farming, mining and commercial interests of the IVth District of Michigan, and we don't think he will do it.

THE POLITICAL PRESS OF OHIO.—The Ohio *State Journal* has taken the trouble to classify and publish a list of all the papers in that State. There are 216 papers in the list, of which 126 are for Lincoln, 80 for Douglas, 8 for Breckinridge, and 2 for Bell. There are eighteen counties in which no Democratic organ of either wing is published, and twenty-three counties in which no Douglas organ is published.

An Outspoken Democrat.

We find in the Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen* a report of a speech delivered by Hon. J. C. Wood, a Democrat of that place, at a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club. Mr. Wood begins his address by a brief review of the history of the Democratic party in Michigan, in which he asserts that until lately that party, ... that slavery was a great moral, social and political evil—a great ... to the people and a disgrace to the nation;" and adds:

"But now it is claimed by a large proportion of the Democracy that it is a divine institution. That slavery is the best condition of the African. That non-intervention with this subject in Congress and the Territorial Legislatures is to be submitted to. These sentiments were advocated in this hall within three weeks as good Democratic doctrine (by Bennett and Johnson.) I have always been a Democrat, but I never indorse such sentiments—I repudiate them as a violation of every principle of man's better nature of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and of the laws of nature and of God. I believe that every human being, black or white, rich or poor, high or low, educated or uneducated, civil or barbarian, is equally entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,—that slavery is not the best condition for any human being, and that it is degrading alike to the master and the slave. I have looked upon this contest with fear and trembling that it would finally come to this, that the North must array itself against the South, and the South against the North, and thus form two great parties in this country, and in such an event we do not hesitate to say that we shall be found with the North."

A Regiment of New York Zouaves in Prospect.

Last evening at eight o'clock, a number of representatives from our different volunteer companies, the leaders in the movement, apparently, being Capt. Atterbury, of company E, 9th regiment, and Henry Baldwin, who presided over the gathering as chairman, held a meeting to form a regiment of Zouaves. There were about twenty-five young men present. The meeting was held in the armory on the corner of Thirteenth street and University place. The meeting was entirely preliminary. No organization has yet been made, but it seems the desire of the majority to have an independent Zouave battalion or Light Infantry regiment. Col. Le Gal, of the 9th, has been offered the command, but whether he will accept is not yet publicly known. The individual soldiers who are starting this movement seem to be impressed with the necessity of choosing an enthusiastic, active, and energetic commander, and concur in the opinion that the present efficiency of the Chicago Zouave is almost entirely owing to Col. Ellsworth. It is not intended to make the proposed regiment a mere imitation of the Chicago Zouaves. Another meeting will soon be held to take further steps in this matter.—*N. Y. World, 24th.*

one ear and a half to every hill, then our crop would yield an average of thirty-nine bushels per acre; but the second main difficulty has yet to be encountered, and the great depredators of the crop to be satisfied. These are rats, mice, prairie chickens, quails, ducks, geese, squirrels, cranes, &c., the last named, when plenty, being worse than all others together. I have seen them towards sun-set in autumn, week after week, hovering about and over cornfields, darkening the sun like smoke from a great prairie fire, trumpeting and cutting up like a crowd of fallen angels; and then settling down and sweeping off the corn with a thousand hog-power. The quantity destroyed and devoured by this horde of depredators will, this year, and always has equalled one sixth of the crop, by the time it is all husked and cribbed. This leaves for the farmer about one ear in a hill, or an average of not far from twenty-six bushels to the acre for the ...

To fortify my figures and opinions, I bring forward the testimony of that splendid old fellow, ... raised and fed twice as much corn as any other man in the State. He has no faith in the reported high averages and considers sixty bushels a large and unusual yield, and one hundred per cent. above the average yield of the country. I do not doubt that farmers A., B., and C., and E. F., and G., if you like, raise fifty, sixty and seventy bushels to the acre, but I know from pretty extensive observation and some little experience that H., I., J., K., and the rest, down to and *per se* scarcely get more than twenty-five year after year.

On the 31st of July we are to have a great Mass Meeting in the adjacent grove. Messrs. Trumbull, Lovejoy, Weldon, Brown, Smith and Jones, and other distinguished gentlemen, who have done so much to advance agricultural and material prosperity of our State, are to be present. We are expecting to have a great time and hope to wipe out Douglasism by a *coup de bois.*

Can't you send a crowd down from Chicago, say? No doubt the Illinois Central managers would jump at an opportunity to give you a half-fare train (Murchmore conductor.) Come down and help us fill Big Grove and cover its fifteen thousand acres with Republicans.

Yours, JAY.

The International Railroad Excursion

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

RANTOUL, Wednesday P. M., July 25, 1860.

The excursion of Canadian gentlemen has thus far fully realised expectations, and though it has really but just commenced, enough has already transpired to show the wisdom of those who planned it. The Canadian Press is very largely represented. The information which they will scatter broadcast over Canada must have a favorable effect upon public opinion at home, and will dissipate those visions of ague and other untold horrors, which have been held up before the people there, to prevent them from leaving the dominions of Queen Victoria. A correct and liberal view of the whole subject should lead Canada to foster emigration, for the more rapidly the West is peopled the more certainly will the commerce it will create flow down the St. Lawrence and enrich the provinces of England's Queen.

The names of the excursionists were given in this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the only paper that had the enterprise to send a reporter to get them. The company left this morning at half-past six, and as the train passed from the low lands about the Calumet, it was interesting to witness the raptures of our visitors at the fine rolling prairies, covered with corn or studded with sheaves of golden grain. Occasionally a harvester would be seen at work, when the more enthusiastic of the party seemed completely absorbed in admiration. Many of the fields of corn stretched away far beyond the bounds of vision, and the seas of verdure through which we were passing were themes of constant remark.

A few moments delay at Kankakee gave the visitors an opportunity to see a city of five years containing some three thousand inhabitants, a new wonder which was duly chronicled by the ever busy representatives of the Press. Indeed, pencils and note books have been in constant requisition during the entire trip. Facts enough have been noted to make many solid columns in the Canadian journals.

At Loda, in Iroquois county, our two directors' cars were left, and a number of teams were in readiness to take the party on an excursion to make a more minute inspection of the cornfields by which the town is surrounded. For this they were the better prepared by several fine specimens which had been placed in the depot. Capt. Hood, who deserves to be Mayor of a much larger place, was on hand to be the *cicerone* of the party, and we need hardly add that his efforts gave unlimited satisfaction. When the party returned they were invited to the upper room of the depot, where a most sumptuous entertainment had been provided by the ladies of Loda. Game, and every luxury of the season loaded the tables, and our Canadian friends did ample justice to the entertainment of their generous hosts.

After the repast was concluded, Capt. Hood called the table to order and introduced Addison Goodell, Esq., of Loda, who welcomed the guests to the hospitality of the town. He spoke appropriately of the richness of the surrounding country, and also made some happy allusions to the friendly relations existing between England, Canada, and our own country.

Wm. Eliott, Esq., of London, C. W., responded in behalf of the Canadians in a patriotic and highly complimentary speech. No country he had ever visited had so many natural advantages, or offered so rich rewards to intelligent culture. The language and the laws of England and America were virtually the same, and

State have a right to form their own constitution. Yet here was a constitution, and contested by the entire people of Kansas, that was sought to be forced on Kansas by the Democratic party. In so doing the Democratic party surrendered its own principles. These are some of the reasons why I left the Democratic party, and why I would now, if I had not been disfranchised by removal into Kansas, cast my vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. [Applause.] I found myself in Kansas a Republican, and worked with them. The effort was then to secure the just and honest administration of the law in Kansas. The fault was not with the law. It was with Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party in Congress, who desired to force Lecomptonism on the people. That was fortunately defeated, but the English "puzzle" was passed. It forms an extraordinary chapter in our politics. It shows that the Administration was engaged in trying to purchase votes to make a slave State. Yes, $30,000 spent in the department of public printing to corrupt Congress. Is it strange that fraud should be committed here after the spectacle presented in Washington? When these examples are held up it benumbs and ... country, and whenever fraud is practiced it may be charged upon the Administration. This ... of its corruptions, I could not suppress my voice against the dignitaries of this republic. Leaving out all other questions, when I see my country's escutcheon stained, it becomes the duty of every man to cast his vote against them, and do it in the most effectual manner. This is a passage in our history never to be forgotten. In all the pages of history from 1776 to 1860 nothing like it has ever been seen in our country. Think of that hypocrite saying to the people of Pittsburg that money was used to carry elections, when he was using public money to force a constitution on Kansas obnoxious to her people.

You are all aware that in company with Gov. Walker and myself there were others who sustained us throughout, and known generally as anti-Lecompton Democrats led on by Douglas. I haven't an unkind word against him, but I shall not vote for him. I admire him to some extent for the position he occupies. I believe popular sovereignty to be correct, but not as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, because the people of Kansas had no chance to assert their majority. Douglas sustained them for a while, but he has fallen from it. Had he sustained that position I would not now be advocating Lincoln and Hamlin for the Presidency. Douglas has not maintained his position to the end. After the Democratic party had abandoned its principles, he ought not to have gone to Charleston at all. He should have hoisted the standard of true Democracy, and defied the Charleston Democracy; and this, gentlemen, is what I, in my humble way, advised him to do. He thought different, and wished to purify the party. I told him that they would crush him, and they have done it. They decapitated him for the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and Senator Green substituted in his place. I thought then he would take my advice, but I was chagrined to find that he didn't meet this outrage as I would have done. You saw just after that act that Douglas went crawling back into a Senatorial caucus as a Democrat—whereas he had only a little while before been kicked out for not being a Democrat. The next we saw was that he was willing to take the Charleston nomination if he could get it harmoniously, upon almost any terms, and at Baltimore you saw that he took a nomination on a ticket with Senator Fitzpatrick—a Lecomptonite, who had voted in the teeth of Douglas on every question affecting the Lecompton Constitution. Again, in Douglas' letter accepting the nomination, there was not a word about Kansas or her wrongs, about which Douglas has himself repeatedly denounced. There never was an act that called for denunciation louder by political conventions. The Douglas party, the Breckinridge, the Bell and Everett party, and the Sam Houston party, all omitted to say anything of of these frauds—the Republican Convention was the only Convention to say anything on that point.

Gentlemen, I ask your attention to this point particularly, as I feel that having always lived in a Southern State, it is necessary for me to explain why I am now advocating Lincoln and Hamlin. It is because no other party has dared to say anything against the outrages which were inflicted on the people of Kansas by the Administration, and doing justice to the part I was called on to act in that contest. It may be a personal consideration, but I feel that the honor of the whole country is involved in this matter. But these conventions, omitting this subject from their platforms, have shown a want of interest in the rights of a sovereign people and have given no cause for political action. Every man who has had an interest in the doings on the plains of Kansas, ought to feel an interest in this thing. Because the Republican party has denounced this thing, I feel in honor bound, and in justice to myself to give them a support. Gentlemen, think of this thing. In 1857, when the Lecompton Constitution was sent to Congress, it was attempted to bring Kansas into the Union against her will, and the only reason for it was that because she would have been a slave State. Well, in 1859, when she presented a fair constitution created without fraud, and when her population had largely increased, and yet while the whole Democratic party sought to bring her in under the Lecompton Constitution, almost the whole party voted against her admission under the Wyandotte Constitution. It is true that the Republican House of Representatives, by a majority of 60 voted to admit her, but the Senate, controlled by the Davises, and Fitches, and Gwins, postponed it. Do you think, gentleman, that I, a citizen of Kansas, am to stand by and see these outrages committed without raising a voice against them. Why, twelve weeks ago the Douglas Democracy called on me to attend their Convention and assist them to organize their party. I asked if they would cut loose from the Administration and stand forth on your principles. They said "no," they would be silent on that point; they would say nothing about Lecompton, but would talk altogether about Democracy. I told them that this was not the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson. That they never kept their mouths closed, and how could I, who had seen these monstrous wrongs in Kansas. [Applause.] As a stranger in this city, I have no right to interfere with your local institutions. I cannot speak on slavery in this city, but in Kansas I can speak of it. I have said that I went to Kansas with all my early prejudices on the subject of slavery; but before I had been there long I discovered that it would be best for Kansas to exclude it. It is common in the South to think that slavery is the best form of institution or a State—I don't believe it. I believe freedom is better than slavery, and that if the 100,000 negroes were exchanged for 100,000 freemen, that it would be better for this State.

Hayti.

Advices from St. Domingo to the 8th inst., state that General Santa Anna was on the line between Hayti and St. Domingo, with 3,000 troops, and ready to declare war against the Haytians, on account of Gen. Jeffard trespassing on his dominions. A skirmish had taken place at Cercado, on 30th.

vocate, and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South and his Democracy was orthodox, —because he was loyal to his task-masters; willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery delegate to the House of Representatives, *but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally-elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes*, and that the complaints of fraud and force were gotten up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office, who exerted himself more untiringly to *perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State.* I fear there are tarnished page in his history. *If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover.* It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this: that he sees as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert attention from this period in his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address he has ventured to recur to it; but on the contrary he seems disposed to treat as a blank in his life.

Whilst these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a select committee to the territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country not only of the truth of every thing charged, but of existing conspiracies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence effectually revealed the intentions of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then established that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of slavery extension; and we are almost driven to the conclusion that *the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was but a part of a general and well-matured plan of operations, at the head of which stood the self-crowned chief of popular territorial government.* Mr. Douglas' term of office was now approaching its close. It is not unlikely that a desire for re-election, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination alluded to, induced him to look with different eyes upon Kansas, and created an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched people. I cannot certainly say how this may have been, I only state a sudden and miraculous change came over him, and for a while he seemed to glory in the name of "rebel." He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution with seeming seriousness, *and then announced his determination to vote for the greater iniquity, the "English Bill."* It was then the honored and heroic Harris, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish, and gave utterance to his despair. Over this again the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. Douglas' fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it has prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that boldest, truest, and greatest, of all the warriors in the battle for the right, David C. Broderick, is Mr. Douglas indebted for his rescue from a whirlpool which would certainly have engulphed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he has so ostentatiously professed to devote himself. I withhold the words in which the scathing rebuke was clothed. And yet this noblest and most self-sacrificing of men, Mr. Douglas's protector, the martyr to truth, who in the fullness of his heart and on his dying couch exclaimed, "they have killed me, they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt administration," upon his return home, and in the hour of his sternest trial, when fighting, like Spartacus upon his bended knees, against the pensioned hordes of the present dynasty, and at a time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from the man whose interest he had made his own, found all the sympathies of Mr. Douglas extended to his opponents, and himself treated as an enemy and an outcast. If we would respect the memory of Broderick we can never support Douglas; it would be a mark of baseness and servility. If there was ever a true son of the North, inhumanly broken in spirit, and who had reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends," that man was David C. Broderick. Had Stephen A. Douglas but discharged the duty he sacredly owed him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would, to-day, in my opinion, be living in the land and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the Republic. He laid down his life to ... who professed to love ... attest his sincerity; ... him will, in wild revel and reckless exultation, utter the name of him who could not find time nor opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed votary. Inscribe the name Broderick in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you at least can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the heights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare of heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain an eternal memento of his faith and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a down-trodden humanity.

These references have been made for a single purpose—to satisfy, if doubts exist, that in the great struggle between the South and the North, to secure the long lost equality of the latter, *Mr. Douglas is against us.* Should more recent evidences be demanded, then let an examination be made of the *Congressional Globe* containing the ballots for Speaker and Clerk during the last session of the House of Representatives. Ascertain what the action of the Illinois, Western, and Northwestern Democracy was during the protracted contest for an organization. *Every vote that Mr. Douglas could influence was invariably cast for such candidates as the South presented, including those of the most extreme and revolutionary character.* He could afford no assistance to any one not recognized by the propagandists as orthodox upon all questions which concerned them. And I very well remember when the name of Col. Forney was mentioned in connection with the office he now occupies, and his fate was to be decided, how diligently "the great advocate of popular sovereignty" labored for his defeat; *every devotee of Mr. Douglas voting against him with one exception. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in whom I have very great confidence, declined to vote at all.* Col. Forney, who never hesitated to advance the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, when he could properly do so, was elected in spite of Mr. Douglas. Col. Forney, I presume, was not endorsed by the Democracy who swear by the peculiar institu-

... Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, and their support will be almost, if not entirely, confined to that section. Such effective force as Mr. Douglas may possess, is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three States. The body of the Northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas' supporters can do nothing for *him*; the only significant result they can possibly produce, will be to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, and *Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate*—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions, for they are accepted universally, we discover that *every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane*, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur. To out-Lane Lane in apostacy to the North, and in crouching, fawning subserviency to the South, need not be attempted by the most ambitious in that line—not even by a Federal office holder. *Even if I could believe that the leopard could change his spots, and Mr. Douglas do the North justice, I would not sustain him under the circumstances which surround us.*

Letter from Hooper Warren.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Gentlemen:—In justice to myself I must ask you for leave to make an explanation of the "Interesting Document, sent you by an old citizen," and published in your paper of the 21st inst. Although I appear as the subject of that communication, the document as a whole, is entirely new to me. The subscription part of it I must necessarily have seen, but it was without the preamble. The question which presents itself is, why was not that subscription made directly, not hypothetically to the Edwardsville *Spectator*? That paper had been in existence nearly four years, having been established in 1819, and was the only paper in the State opposed to slavery. It commenced its career by a firm and decided stand in favor of the prohibition of slavery in Missouri, which question was first agitated at the session of Congress then just closed. It continued to oppose the admission of that State into the Union without such prohibition, until the close of the session of 1821. In 1820 it made an exposition of a plot, concocted by slaveholders in Missouri and other slave States, to introduce slavery into Illinois; of which plot the editor was duly apprised by his correspondents in those States. Mr. Elias Kent Kane was implicated in that exposition, as having been selected by the conspirators as their candidate for Congress, preliminary to the agitation of the main question. In every election, State and Congressional, the subject of slavery was discussed, as vitally connected with it, until the close of the election in August, 1824.

When the committee mentioned by your correspondent called upon me at Edwardsville, they inquired if it was my intention to oppose the call of a Convention. Upon answering in the affirmative, they informed me of the proceedings of the minority, and presented the subscription paper to me. Upon inquiring why any doubt was entertained as to my course, I was informed that the friends of Governor Coles were apprehensive that my relations to that gentleman would prevent a co-operation between us in conducting the canvass. Hence, the appointment of the committee. As I have lately heard that Gov. Coles is lying low with the infirmity of old age, I will not now disturb his repose by any allusion to the causes of the differences between us. I was afterwards informed from another source, that Mr. Theophilus W. Smith, a member of the Senate, and the leader of the Convention party, pledged himself to his friends that if they would agree to ignore the question of slavery, he would guaranty the *Spectator* on the side of the Convention. It was probably a knowledge of this that raised the doubts in the minds of some of the members who did not intimately know me. Mr. Smith called on me when he returned from the Legislature, before my interview with the Committee, and endeavored to persuade me into the support of the Convention, which he said I could do consistently, by ignoring slavery until the election of Representatives to the Convention, when I could oppose it effectually. As an inducement, he said a Convention would shorten *Gov. Coles' term some eighteen months*; and this idea he no doubt thought, before he suggested it, would take well with me. He left me, however, without any accession to his views, and forthwith proceeded to establish a paper in opposition to the *Spectator.*

The subscription, instead of enriching me, proved a loss, as the payment was made only for one year. Most of the subscribers furnished the names of individuals to whom to address their papers. When the year was up, there remained still six months before the election, and I continued to send the paper to those individuals, under the expectation that they would be paid for, which was not done, except in a very few instances. Further, your correspondent puts too high a value upon State paper at the time. Its current price in St. Louis was only thirty cents on the dollar; and the first hundred dollars of it taken by me to that city to purchase printing paper, I was obliged to sell for twenty nine dollars; and forty cents on the dollar was as much as it was afterwards worth at home in trade.

After the question was settled a stagnation of business followed. Many of my friends thinking I had made a great fortune out of the question, and from the pressure of the times withdrew their subscriptions; and finding that I was losing money by the publication of the paper, I sold the establishment the next year, for $1,000, and quit it. H. WARREN.

Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., July 23, 1860.

Heenan—The Zouaves—Great Eastern.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of the 23d inst., as follows:

Heenan is at length to appear in public. An hour ago he signed a contract by which in consideration of *twenty-five thousand dollars*, he agrees to give sparring exhibitions during the next three months in this city and elsewhere. His first exhibition will be given here on Monday evening of next week.

The Chicago Zouaves are to be put to their mettle. Company D, Seventh regiment, are to go to West Point on Thursday next to give them a trial drill. A large party of officers and men of the Seventh will accompany them. The affair is, as yet kept quite still. The spot chosen for the contest and the spectatorship of the cadets and officers of the army will call out some tall "sogering."

The Great Eastern departs on Saturday for Cape May. Her exhibition here has been, comparatively, a total failure. I learn from a gentleman interested in her, that the directors were confident of making four of five hundred thousand dollars by exhibiting her in New York.

Lake St., | Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in

Burch's Iron Block,

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. je30

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE

Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,

With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

WILLOW WARE,

FISHING TACKLE,

Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Barnum Brothers,

my7'60-1y

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177

Third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

my16-1y

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,

Van Schaack

Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.

CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.

FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.

FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.

LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.

TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.

Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,

Cheap Convenient, Valuable.

Bakes, Broils, Boils, and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

47............STATE STREET............47

ja3c-46-2m

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!

1860

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE

EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

ap4b991-4m

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer,

AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.

The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPRING BLADE Scraper. The one HASTENS the freezing of the cream—the other REMOVES it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice. The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most simple and DURABLE in structure. For sale at

VAN SCHAACK'S,

47............STATE STREET............47

General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods. my21

FOR THE BATH,

Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Finest Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Lavender Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Water,
Toilet Vinegar.

A large and fine assortment of the best goods.

FOR SALE BY

J. H. REED & CO.,

Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

DEALERS IN FANCY TOILET GOODS.

1860. New Crop 1860.

LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets. fy14

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist, And Manufacturer of

Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,

191 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

je14-c267-3m

... STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, Busson's Accordeons, &c., &c.,

All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

jy4c690-3m

VOLK'S STATUETTE OF DOUGLAS,

(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and

BUSTS OF LINCOLN,

(Patented June 12th, 1860.)

Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—

Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln........$5 00

Cabinet, or half size........2 00

Full length Statuette (27 in. high) of S. A. Douglas.. 7 00

And superior Photographs of the above by Hesler, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittances, or sent by express, if directed, (C. O. D.) Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will sell at the same prices in their respective cities in the West. The above named works will be issued by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 766 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. je15c6-9m

SCALES! SCALES!

SAFES! SAFES!

The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,

183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

They have also on hand

HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.

The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. my30c169-6m

50,000

STARK MILL BAGS

At $23.75 Per Hundred.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

my22'60-1y

GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S,

124 LAKE ST.,

FOR

HALL'S BALSAM,

CHRISTIE'S

AGUE BALSAM,

SCOVILL'S

BLOOD AND LIVER

SYRUP,

AYER'S

CHERRY PICTORAL,

AYER'S

SARSAPARELLA,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

AND ALL

POPULAR FAMILY

MEDICINES.

ALSO FOR

PURE SPARKLING

AND

STILL CATAWBA WINES,

GO TO

124 LAKE STREET.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS,

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With

J. & A. HERZOG,

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

No. 65 Lake Street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per sett. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay. je19-1y

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS,

J. A. SMITH & CO.

No. 118 Lake Street,

Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, complete, and of the very best quality, at the lowest price they can be made, consisting of the Water Proof Cape, Cap, Also, the Torch Lamp with Flag and Staff ready for use. We also furnish copies of the Company Drill as adopted by the Chicago Clubs, with printed explanations. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention, and be properly shipped without delay. my25-c485-3m

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND

Printers' Warehouse,

90.........WASHINGTON STREET.........90

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

D. L. DODGE, Treasurer,

mh16l608

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

DIXON AIR LINE.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

MILWAUKEE.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

THE FARM.

BEES.

BROOM CORN.

Special Notices.

Invigorate the System.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.

Pimples and Skin Diseases.

Something that Never Fails.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.

Those who are Curious to witness.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest.

Congress Water.—Much spurious.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN, Mechanical Draughtsman and Constructor.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENT, And County Constable.

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

STILES & DEAN.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY LOANED.

MONEY TO LOAN. 10 per Cent. for Five Years.

MONEY TO LOAN—For one or two years.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood.

Insurance.

FIRST DIVIDEND TO THE ASSURED, 33 1-3d Per Cent.

The Resolute Fire Insurance Co., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU STREET, New York.

Thirty-Three and a Third per Ct.

INSURANCE.—Economy and Security. THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. Issues Participating Fire Policies On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.

S. C. HIGGINSON & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMPY, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus....$359,746.70.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 — Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. Miller & Willmarth.

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York. HOME, PHENIX, WASHINGTON, LORILLARD, CITIZENS, PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, CONWAY, HAMPDEN.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK. STANDARD FIRE INS. CO. FIRE INS. CO., of London. EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS.

Chicago Lead Works.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE.

Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC.

MARINE BANK.

MARSHALL & DRURY.

Legal Advertisements.

GARDEN CITY HOUSE PROPERTY for sale at Auction.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MASTER'S SALE.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS.

ADDISON GRAVES.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!! PEARSON & DANA, Boots and Shoes.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860. Ready Made Clothing.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, BOOTS & SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Boots and Shoes.

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes.

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Tin-Plate, &c.

LELAND & MIXER, PREMIUM HAMS!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

JEWETT & BUTLER, Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON. 18....Lake Street....18.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY And Western Express Co. 1860.

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine.

150 Boats of the Largest Class.

The Western Express.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Established in 1832.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes. Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Agents and Consignees.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS. BAG MANUFACTORY.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Clews ...

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair.

Congress Water.—Much spurious water has been put upon the public as "CONGRESS WATER" ...

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE Hard Rubber Biggs Truss.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of HEYWORTH, BRIERLY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician,

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS,

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, PORCELAIN TEETH,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

THE NEATEST THING FOR THE SEASON. TINTED ENVELOPE,

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.

2. *Appearance.*—As the result of several post mortem examinations, Mr. Klippart thinks it is like a recovered small-pox patient, fortified against future attack. ...

3. *Contagion.*—Mr. Klippert pronounces the disease contagious. ...

4. *Inoculation.*—The best known remedy is inoculation. ...

BROOM CORN.

THE GARDEN. GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

THE DAIRY.

BOUDOIR DECORATION.

Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS.

Chicago Lead Works

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

Banking and Exchange.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS.

MARINE BANK,

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,

MARSHALL & DRURY,

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS,

Banking Department

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Miller & Willmarth,

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME,
PHENIX,
WASHINGTON,
LORILLARD,
CITIZENS,
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK.

STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.

EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President,

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY,

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Paid up Capital, $151,636.23.

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.

SWEDISH LEECHES!

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS,

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois,

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE,

Stationery, &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st.,

D. A. INGERSOLL,

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER,

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES, Brown & Wilder, Gas Fixtures,

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

TO THE TRADE.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish, 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

Hardware, Cutlery,

LELAND & MIXER IN FLANDER'S BLOCK, PREMIUM HAMS!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe!

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street . . 60

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

PARKER & RAYMOND, General Commission Merchants,

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Established in 1832.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

BAG MANUFACTORY.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES!

SEWING MACHINES.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

REMOVAL—The United States Express Company

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, 1860.

We have to note an advance of ½c in Exchange since our last quotations. Selling rates yesterday 1½, buying 1 per cent, and very firm. This is in the face of the two heaviest consecutive days' shipments of grain ever known here, Wednesday and Thursday. Currency is plenty. Gold plenty and no demand.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the third week in July were as follows:

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$15,918.13	$29,876.00	Increase,	$13,957.87
Passengers	9,569.48	9,202.88	Decrease,	366.60
Total	$25,487.61	$39,078.88	Increase,	$13,591.27

The earnings by the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the third week in July were as follows:

	Present Week.	Total this Month, to 24th inst.
Passengers	$6,829 96	$23,599.64
Freight	14.503.37	35,299.14
Mails and Express	853 05	2,506.44
Total	$22,186.38	$61,405 12
Correspond'g period in '59	$15,700·50	$45.100.50
Increase in 1860	$6,485.88	$16,304.62

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Bar. bu.	Lard lbs.
By Canal	....	1849	33326	3000	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	106	102	993	3680	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	1400	8750	....	1050	....	....
Ill Central	....	9720	15000	....	350	....	4022
B. & Quincy R R.	....	8000	20013	920	....	....	....
Northwest'n R R.	160	....	....	152	43	....	....
C. A & St. L.RR.	97	5600	7700	....	700	....	....
Total	363	21171	86282	7752	2143	....	4022

	Tallow lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Wool lbs.	Pot. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	....	42	490	112	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	..	57	18	1920	50	7485	....
I. C. R. R.	..	93	56	2800	....	1327	5
C. B. & Q. R. R.	590	300	17	10054	....	11401	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	..	14	21	1619	....	....	....
C. A. & St.L.R.R.	..	..	37	1823	....	....	....
Total	590	464	191	18706	162	20213	5

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bay, bu.	B'ds lbs
To Buffalo	....	10000	139717	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	16000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	450	300	25000	....	....	....	....
To Port Colborne	....	....	17890	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	622	9869	264	....	....	....	....
To Milwaukee	....	688	....	....	....	....	....
To Green Bay	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1090	20357	198871	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Fish, pkgs	123	Wood, cords	224
Railroad ties, No	1500	*Shipments.*	
Flour, bbls	200	Wheat, bu	8,910
Sq. timber, ft	10,000	Whisky, bbls	30
Lumber, ft	292,000	Hides, lbs	10,000
Lath, No	60,000	Horses, no	2
Shingles, No	10,000	Salt, bbls	50
Coal, tons	455	Corn, bu	128,618

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu	33,326	Lumber, ft	138,531
Wheat, bu	1349	Lath, No	20,000
Coal, tons	234	Lime, brls	4
Oats, bu	3,000		

The wheat market to-day was inactive, and under a good shipping demand for both Winter and Spring, prices advanced 1@2c with sales of Red Winter at $1@1.01½ for No. 1 Red; 94@96c for No. 2 Red; 93@94c for No. 1 Spring; 91@92c do for No. 2, and 70@72c for Rejected Spring in store, the market closing quiet. Flour continues quiet and the market in favor of buyers. Corn was firm and in good demand at 43@43½c, closing quiet at the inside figure. Oats quiet and nominal. Rye in good supply and fair demand at 52c in store, and 55c on track. Barley quiet, with limited offerings. Freights steady.

ALBANY MARKETS—July 24.—Flour is dull and without change of moment. Corn meal 10@11s. Grain—Nothing of moment doing in wheat. No sales of rye. Oats are without change. Sales 7,800 bu State afloat at 40c. Corn is in large supply; though the offerings on 'Change were moderate; after the close of our report yesterday, 6,000 bu Western mixed sold afloat at 59c, and to-day 58½c was paid for, 6,000 bu Western mixed afloat, and 59c for 13,700 bu do taken on this side and at East Albany. Whisky—Sales 210 brls, 20½@20¾—which is lower. Feed—Sales 28 lbs feed 80c. Wool—A lot of 16,000 lbs medium fleece sold at 42½c.—*Statesman.*

MILWAUKEE MARKET—July 25—In the grain market there was a nominal decline on wheat of 5c, buyers offering only 90c for No. 1 spring, but there was no business of any account done, owing to the smallness of receipts. Six hundred bushels No. 1 were sold for delivery ---- week at 90c. No sales of extra reported, and millers would not pay within 5c of yesterday's prices for that quality. By next week our dealers look for some light deliveries of new wheat. To-day a few bushels were sent from Racine county as a sample. It was of a very superior quality. The flour market remains at a stand. The transactions in coarse grains include 1,200 bu oats f. o. b., at 29c; and 240 bu shelled corn at 44c delivered. Other articles quiet and unchanged.—*Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI MARKETS—July 24.—The flour trade continues dull. The quotations for superfine ---- Extras $5.50 for old, varying according to merit. There were sales to-day of extra family at $4.50 and at $5.50, showing that buyers are not governed by pranks, either of millers or inspectors. This fact renders it impossible to give quotations for grades above superfine that would be of any value to people at a distance. Northern millers bought a good deal of prime wheat early in the week at $1.00 for red, and $1.08@1.10 for white, but this demand fell off to-day, and the market closed dull at 95@98 for red, and $1.05@1.08 for white. These figures being relatively above the value of flour, it is not strange that local millers buy sparingly, and the downward tendency of prices is no more than might be expected. Corn is dull at 42@43. Distillers are buying very sparingly, owing to the large stocks of old in the country, and promising condition of the growing crops. New oats sold to-day at 35@36c; old are worth 37@38c. Rye sold at 65c for new, and 70c for old, closing dull. New barley has declined to 70@75c, with very few buyers. There has been an active demand for bacon and bulk meats, chiefly from the East, with large sales, closing firm at 9½c for bacon shoulders, 11¼@11½c for sides, and 13c for clear sides; 8½c for bulk shoulders and 10¼@10½c for do sides, and at these figures there were few sellers, a further advance of ¼@½c being generally demanded, and some holders have put up their views to 9 and 11 and 10@12 for bulk and smoked. Mess

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 26.

FREIGHTS.—More active and steady. Schr. Arrow corn to Buffalo at 5½c; bark Jessie Hoyt, schrs C. C. Trowbridge, A. J. Rich, Walrus, Col. H. S. Fairchild, Slawson and DeWolf, all corn to Buffalo at 5½c.

FLOUR—Receipts 353 bbls; shipments 1,090 bbls. The offerings are limited, and the market is quiet at $4.80@5.00 for Spring Extras, and $5.00@6.00 for Winter brands.

WHEAT—Receipts 21,171 bush; shipments 20,357 bush. Market active and advanced 1@2c. The sales were as follows: WINTER—1,500 bush No. 1 White at $1.06 in store; 1,000 bush No. 1 Red at $1.00 in store; 700 bush do at $1.00½ in store; 1,000 bush do at $1.01 in store; 300 bush do at $1.02 in store; 700 bush No 2 Red at 94c in store; 700 bush do at 94½c in store; 10,000 bush do at 95c in store; 1,500 bush do at 96c in store; 150 bags, by sample, at $1.00 on track; 131 bags No. 1 Red at $1.02 delivered. SPRING—2,600 bush No. 1 at 91c in store; 1,000 bush do at 92c in store; 2,000 bu do at 92½c in store; 600 bu do at 93c in store; 700 bush do at 94c in store; 600 bush No. 2 at 90c in store; 1,000 bush do at 91c in store; 700 bush do at 92½c in store; 2,500 bush do at 92c in store; 600 bush do at 93½c in store; 300 bush Rejected at 72c in store; 1,500 bush do at 71c in store; 300 bush do at 70c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 86,282 bu; shipments, 198,871 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 20,000 bu Canal at 44c afloat; 600 bu do at 44½c delivered; 18,000 bu No. 1 at 43½c in store; 1,500 bu do at 43½c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 43c in store; 8,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 38c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 7,752 bu; no shipments. Market quiet and nominal at 26c for No. 1 in store.

RYE—Receipts, 2,143 bu; no shipments. Market steady. Sales were; 550 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 600 bu and 175 bags do at 55c on track.

BARLEY—No receipts or shipments. Market quiet. 300 bu Rejected sold at 28c on track.

HIDES—Receipts, 18,706 lbs. Market dull and drooping. Sales to-day were made at the following figures: Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Salted, 11@12c; Dry Flint, 13½@14c.

EGGS—The market is steady at 7@7½c per doz;

BUTTER—Firkin in fair shipping demand at 8½@10c. Choice Dairy moderately active at 10½@11½c.

FISH—Whitefish is rather dull with sales of No. 1 half barrels at $3.12½. Trout in good demand at $2.62½ for No. 1, and $2.87½ for No. 2.

APPLES—In fair demand. Sales were: 25 bbls good at $2.75, and 25 bbls choice at $3.90. Dried Apples choice, which are moderately active.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.75 per dozen; Turkeys, 8½c per lb.

POTATOES—Market quiet, with sales of Common at 20@25c, and Choice at 25@32½c.

LIVE STOCK—The majority of the Cattle offered to-day were of a light and inferior quality, and sales were hard to effect. Choice lots of Cattle are scarce and bring fair prices. The sales to-day were:

14 Cattle averaging	1570 lbs at		$3.75
17	900		2.60
10	1350		3.60
30	1110		3.12½
57	1100		3.25
46	1200		3.12
12	1090		2.25
5	885		2.85

Hogs are scarce and quick sale at quotations. The sales were:

80 Hogs averaging	126 lbs at		$5.80
159	200		5.65
48	208		5.65
46 Sheep	125		3.12½
81	88		2.10

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 26.

FLOUR—Still continues in favor of buyers, with very moderate export demand and only limited inquiry for the supply of the pressing wants of the home trade. Sales 13,000 bbls at $5@5.10 for super state; $5.10@5.30 for extra state; $5.05@5.25 for common to extra western; $5.25@5.50 for extra R. H. O. Closing dull and tendency downward. Sales include 6,000 bbls extra state and Ohio for export at prices within range. Canadian flour dull and declining. Sales 500 bbls at $4.95@5.00 for super; $5.05@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Small sales. Corn meal quiet and prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy. Sales 350 bbls at 20½@20¾c.

GRAIN.—Wheat still in favor of buyers, with prices exhibited no striking change. Freight room continues very scarce, and the further advance in rates obtained to-day, operates as a serious check upon the demand. Sales 10,700 bu Chi. spring at $1.14 for very inferior, and $1.16 for fair, 23 000 bu Mil. club at $1.20@1.22; 5,000 bu amber Wis. at $1.24; 12,500 bu winter, red western at $1.25@1.26; 11,200 good to choice white western at $1.32@1 36; 100 bu new white Kentucky at $1.50; 400 old do at $1 42. Rye in moderate request. Sales 4,000 bu at 81@82, chiefly the inside price for Canadian. Peas dull at 77@80. Sales 2,500 bu within the range. Corn opened quiet and firm, and closed with holders disposed to realize. Sales 104,000 bu at 60 for damaged mixed western; 60@61½ sound do; 62 for choice do, and 70 for white western. Oats dull at 37@40 for western, Canadian 40@40½.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and heavy. Sales 530 brls at $19 20@19.25 for new mess; $18 35 for old mess; $14.25 for new prime; $13.56 for old prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 275 brls at $4@4.25 for prime; $4.75@5.50 for mess; $8@10.50 for repacked mess; $11@13 for extra mess. Prime mess $15@18. Beef hams dull and unchanged. Small sales at $10@12 for state; 10@15.12 for western. Cut meats quiet and firm at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; 11c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard steady. Sales 300 brls at 12½@15½c. Butter quiet at 16@16c for Ohio; 10@19c for state. Cheese steady at 7@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sales 800 bags Rio at 15c; 400 bags Maracaibo at 14½@15c; 50 bags St. Domingo at 13½c cash. Sugar rather more active but prices unchanged. Sales 1,800 hhds at 6⅞@7½c for Cuba.

STOCKS. 2d Board—Firm. Tenn 6s 90¼; Va 90; Erie convertibles 50½; I C bonds 95; Lac grants 23½; M S 2d mort 65; Harl 2d mort 100; Erie 22½; Pac mail 95¾; Hud 57¾; R I 75¾; Harl 18; I C scrip 76; Reading 45; M O 55¾; Do guar 88½; Pan 126¼; Galena 70½; N Y C 83⅛.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 26.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower. Sales 3,200 bu old white Canadian at $1.18 afloat. Corn unchanged—parties about 1c apart. No sales. Oats quiet and nominal. Barley in limited demand. Sales 700 bu. Corn 60c. Rye and Peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Shade lower. Wheat 8c, and 7½c on corn to New York.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,500 bu wheat, 53,400 bu corn, ---- wheat, 7,000 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............July 26.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 18 boxes fish, sundries.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St. Joseph, 1500 railroad ties, 200 bbls flour, 10 m sq timber, 100 bu whortleberries, 100 pkgs fish, 10 boxes do, 2 tons mdze.
Prop Kenosha, Long, Milwaukee.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 152 m lumber, 45 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Brig Roscius, Hardenberger, Buffalo, 55 tons coal, 140 cds wood.
Schr Conveyer, Parker, Michigan City, lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. Sawyer, ----, Port Colborne.
Schr Gertrude, Hayes, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr O North, Beals, Sheboygan, 84 cords wood.
Schr Walrus, Stone, Port Colborne.
Schr Joseph Vilas, Albrecht, Milwaukee.

CLEARED............July 26.

Stmr Gazelle, Butlin, Milwaukee, 2 doz baskets, 465 bags wheat, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 50 tons mdze, 30 bbls whisky, 25 bags meal, 200 hides, 2 horses, 2 cables.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St Joseph, 50 bbls salt.
Brig Globe, Clifford, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 17,800 bu corn.
Schr C Reeves, Donahue, Buffalo, 12 000 bu corn.
Schr Reciprocity, Brenton, Port Colborne, 14,645 bu corn.
Schr Rapid, Black, Buffalo, 18,273 bu corn.
Schr O North, Beals, Sheboygan.
Schr Sea Bird, Busher, Buffalo, 9,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu wheat.
Schr C C Trowbridge, Coyne, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Murray, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Pease, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

Passed Detroit, July 26.

UP—Stmr Forest Queen; props Magnet, Dakotah, Quincy, White Cloud, Telegraph, Willington, Speedwell, W J ----, schr ---- Avenger, Eureka, Spy, Forest. DOWN—Pro---- Globe, Iowa, Fountain City, Queen of the Lakes, Mayflower, barks Great West, J Sweeny; brigs Algomah, Bay City; sc---- Grace Murray, Marshfield, T J Bronson, B Parsons, Lively, ---- Acontias, Lone Star, Orion.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, July 22d, 8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours: Up—Ocean Eagle, Ontario, Phoenix, Pierson, Comely Augusta, Empire State, Wisconsin, Emu, Coquette, W Sturges. Down—R O Lane, S J Holley, J C Riggs, Sylph, Berlin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Second District—Nomination of Isaac N. Arnold.

DIXON, Ill., July 26.—The Congressional Convention met in this city at 2 o'clock P. M., and after appointing Jas. Long, of Cook, temporary Chairman, and Jno. C. Miller Secretary, and the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

Upon the coming in of the Committee on Credentials, they being unable to decide between the two sets of delegates from Whiteside, a scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and for an hour the President was entirely unable to preserve order. The Arnold delegates from Whiteside withdrew from the Convention, and the Farnsworth delegates were admitted to seats.

On the informal ballot Arnold received 40 votes and Farnsworth 27—some of the counties refusing to vote. Several of the counties have asked leave to retire to consult, and the Convention is now awaiting their return to proceed to a formal ballot.

After the informal ballot, Kane, DeKalb, Rock Island and Whiteside counties retired to decide upon what course to pursue. On coming in, the formal ballot resulted as follows: Cook for Arnold, 34; DeKalb for Farnsworth, 7; Dupage do., 4; Kane do., 11; Lee for Arnold, 6; Whiteside for Farnsworth, 7; Rock Island do., 5. Total—Farnsworth 34; Arnold 40.

On announcing the result of the ballot, an ineffectual attempt was made to make the nomination of Arnold unanimous. With resolutions endorsing Lincoln and Hamlin and the Republican platform and the usual amount of cheers for the Republican candidate, the Convention adjourned.

A mass meeting is called at eight o'clock tonight.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It is asserted by those who have made particular inquiry that the secret organization which lately excited fears of bloodshed in the Cherokee country is, to say the least, political, and similar to what was commonly known in the States as the "Know Nothing" party, confined to pure blooded Indians. Our Government has been watching with some interest the events in that nation, particularly those growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, as any outbreak in that connection might involve the whites residing in that country in consequence. No immediate danger is apprehended. The U. S. Indian Agent having by this time reached the Cherokee reservation, he will take immediate measures for the expulsion of the white intruders.

Judge Greenwood, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will leave Washington in the course of a few days for the Pike's Peak country. In 1851 a treaty or arrangement was made with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, which, while it fixed the limits within which these Indians might hunt, did not acknowledge their title to the land, but owing to the extension of the white population, they have been seriously curtailed in their supplies from the chase. In view of this and the fact that they are friendly Indians, Congress, at its last session appropriated $35,000 for presents and to defray the expenses of holding a council with them regarding their future welfare. The Commissioner's former visits among various tribes of Indians having been productive of highly beneficial results, it is believed that the one now contemplated will have a favorable effect, and that, in accordance with the earnest desire of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, these will be secured in the possession of permanent homes and induced to change their present mode of obtaining a precarious subsistence.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged by the Embassy when they were in Washington, is officially published. One of the articles provides that the President, when requested by the Japanese Government, will act as friendly mediator between the Government of Japan any European power.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has appointed Geo. Mead Post Master at Battle Creek, Mich., vice Campbell, removed; and D. Fuller, at Corning, N. Y., vice Walker, removed. It is reported that several other removals are contemplated, including U. S. Marshal Jewett and the Postmaster of Albany.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past week were $1,537,000; drafts paid, $1,389,000; amount subject to draft, nearly $4,000,000.

Secretary Floyd has declined going to Old Point at present, as he intended.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Breckinridge and Lane General Committee of this city organized this evening at the Irving Rooms. Gustavus H. Smith in the chair. Every Ward in the city was fully represented. Primary elections were ordered to choose the delegates to the Breckinridge State Convention, already called to assemble at Syracuse on the 7th of August. A resolution was passed requiring all members of this committee to retire from both Mozart and that sustain---- or from any other organization

NEW YORK, July 26.—The ---- as bogus the letter purporting to be Mr. Seward's answer to Mr. Greeley.

The *Times* has information from a person in the confidence of General Walker, who states the real destination of the filibuster chief to be Nicaragua, which he proposes to reach by crossing Honduras to the Pacific. He has already prepared a proclamation announcing a peaceful policy, amnesty for past offences, &c.

The Douglas New Jersey Convention adopted resolutions strongly in favor of Douglas and Johnson, and in reprobation of the proscriptive policy of the present Administration; also condemning the personal interference of the President in the choice of his successor. Adjourned *sine die.*

The Breckinridge New Jersey Convention adopted a resolution recommending a union of all parties opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin, the whole electoral vote of the State to be cast for either of such candidates whom it will elect. The following electoral ticket was reported. For Senatorial Electors: Edwin A. Stevens and Peter B. Brown; for District electors: John R. Sickles, Chas. V. McChesney, Peter J. Clark, Benj. Williamson, Wm. McDonald. This report was adopted unanimously. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Bell and Everett New Jersey Convention nominated the following electoral ticket: Chas. V. McChesney, Edward Brewer, John T. Woodhall, Wm. McDonald, Peter J. Clark, Cornelius Boyce, and John V. Deane, and adjourned *sine die.* The ticket nominated by the Breckinridge Convention consists of two Douglas, two Breckinridge and three Bell and Everett men.

The Zouaves in New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived this forenoon from Boston, and visited West Point to-day. On their return this afternoon they were escorted to the armory of Company B, 7th Regiment, which accompanied them

From Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, July 26.—Denver City dates to the 18th are brought by express this evening.

From Mountain City we learn that the Rock Island Mill is in operation, and everything working finely. In a run of two days they took out $2,000. The mill is located at Gregory's Point. Other mills are making improvements which will eventually get them in successful operation some time, but patience will be necessary to obtain the required experience to save the gold in almost all cases.

The great Consolidated ditch is at last finished and probably over one hundred sluices are now in operation obtaining water therefrom. The ditch will not be able to furnish all the water required for these mines. Another ditch company has been organized, called the Oswego Company, comprising men of enterprise and ample capital, who will hasten their work to an early completion. Their survey has been made and found to be a more practicable grade, less expensive, and over one mile shorter, than the Consolidated ditch.

Mining on the Blue is now in full tide of operation. Some claims are said to pay from $50 to $100 to the man per day. California gulch mines generally prove exceedingly rich; however, some few claims do not turn out as well as expected.

Clark, Gruber & Co. have commenced coining Pike's Peak gold in this city. The design is neat and appropriate—bearing on one side a representation of Pike's Peak, with inscription "Pike's Peak Gold;" on the reverse an eagle and the inscription "Clark, Gruber & Co," and date.

There are still many returning to the States, and in all kinds of ways. Quite a large number are daily starting down the Platte in boats.

Business generally improving. Large trains of goods arriving daily. Five quartz mills passed through this week for the mountains, but few emigrants coming in from the States. Weather quite warm and showery. Thermometer 95 in the shade.

From California.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

ST. JOSEPH, July 26.—The Pony Express with San Francisco advices to the 11th inst., arrived here at noon to-day.

Politicians in California were almost frantic for intelligence from the Baltimore Convention, having received news up to the time of organization, but nothing later.

An agent of the Pony Express accompanied the last messenger eastward from Carson Valley, with stock to refit the stations and put the route in order as far as Salt Lake.

A great many emigrants were arriving at Carson Valley from Salt Lake.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Port Townsend, Oregon, by a grand regatta and fireworks in the evening.

The Puget's Sound Indians were waging a murderous war against the coast Indians.

The Japanese steamer Candimarrah sailed from Honolulu on May 20th, for Japan.

The Royal Ball at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 26.—The Ball last night was a brilliant affair. Over 1,000 were present. The Prince, who is a graceful dancer, danced nearly all the evening, and left at a quarter to 3 o'clock, amid deafening cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Prince left the Government House this morning at 10 o'clock, and after a ride round the town, embarked with his suite on board the Hero. The day is beautiful and the town has a gala appearance. The same ceremony was observed as at the landing. The fleet sailed at 4 o'clock for Halifax, calling on the way at St. Peters. Everybody seems delighted with the visit.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Democratic State Central Committee at Worcester yesterday voted to call a State Convention at Springfield on the 6th of September. A resolution indorsing Breckinridge and Lane was defeated by a tie vote.

The Pennsylvania Douglas Convention

HARRISBURG, July 26.—The Douglas State Convention meets this afternoon. A great crowd of politicians are here. The opinions are divided about the policy of nominating straight-out Douglas Electors, and also as to the policy of the State Convention.

Offer Made and Rejected.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A letter from Vera Cruz to the Mexican Consul here, says the "Knights of the Golden Circle" have proffered their assistance to the Constitutional Government, but that Juarez rejects the offer.

Church Steeple Blown Down.

NORWALK, Ohio, July 26.—A very high wind this evening blew the steeple of the Presbyterian Church in this place through the church roof and partially unroofed the machine shops of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company.

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, July 26.—River 2½ feet. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 80.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 26.—Wind northwest. River about the same as yesterday. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

Painful Calamity.

PEORIA, July 26.—A young man named Fred ---- was lost overboard on the return ---- Body not found. He was ---- here and leaves a young wife.

A Grand Coup d'Etat in Railroad Affairs—Bold Strike for Western Trade.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23, 1860—P. M.

A great railroad maneuver has been on hand for some time past, which involves four of the largest railway concerns in our country, excepting, perhaps, the New York Central and Illinois Central. The history of this scheme has not yet found its way into the public prints. I venture, therefore, to give a brief foreshadowing and outline of it.

Some weeks ago it was discovered that a sudden demand had sprung up for stock shares of the Northern Central Railway, running, as you are aware, from Baltimore to York, Harrisburgh and Sunbury, connecting with various other roads diverging in every direction. This work, for two years past, has been in rather bad repute, having gotten out of order considerably, subjecting it to accidents. Now, however, I am glad to announce, it is in fine repair, doing an excellent business, and altogether free from casualties.

It was ascertained that parties long connected with, and in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, were purchasing the stock shares of this work to a large amount. This active and sudden demand caused them to advance from the very low figure of $15@16 to $22.50@23 per share. The par value is $50. Why so decided a demand and advance, become an anxious inquiry. Penetrating further into the mystery, it was ascertained that an arrangement had been effected between the Pennsylvania and Ohio Central roads, by which the facilities of these two works should be blended, ---- trade and travel thereby diverting the ---- of the Central Ohio from the Baltimore and Ohio, whose interests had been almost identical

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

ILLINOISTOWN, July 3, 1860.

SIR:—Observing that the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Bloomington, refused to ratify the recommendation of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I desire to say that I cannot consider ---- the Republican party of Illinois, ---- a portion of the State make objection ----.

Yours respectfully, VITAL JARROT.

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

The delegates chosen to nominate State officers at the Republican State Convention, held at Decatur on the 9th of May last, are requested to re-assemble in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday the eighth day of August, to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of the Hon. Francis A. Hoffman.

N. B. JUDD, Chairman.	DAVID DAVIS,
WM. H. BROWN,	CHAS. B. LAWRENCE,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,	WM. A. GRIMSHAW,
EBENEZER PECK,	M. H. CASSELL,
GUSTAVUS KOERNER,	THOS. A. MARSHALL,
CORNELIUS LANSING,	WILLARD C. FLAGG,
CALVIN TRUESDALE,	JOHN T. JONES.

Republican State Central Committee.
HORACE WHITE, Secretary.

Dated at Springfield, July 10, 1860.

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The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West, during this campaign, is the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. In order to give it a broadcast circulation, it will be sent in Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

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&c. &c. &c.

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---- STATE COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS

General Notices.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: There will be a meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary, upon the contract made on the 4th day of June last, between this Company and the foreign bondholders of the Northern Cross (now Quincy and Chicago) Railroad Company, and such other bondholders of said Company as may afterwards become parties thereto.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.
Chicago, July 24, 1860. jy25-c753-1d

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Mrs ADA L. HOYT, Rapping and Writing Test Medium, will hold public meetings at Kingsbury Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. jy24x4t

FARM FOR EXCHANGE.—I wish to exchange a Farm of 300 acres, 150 improved, land in Perry County, Mo., on the Mississippi River, for a House and Lot in Chicago. Address Post Office Box 559. jy24x4t

FINANCIAL.

To Railroad Men and Others.

Any solvent Railroad Company desiring a large amount of funds for construction or equipment, or any responsible Banker or Produce Dealer, wishing to increase their facilities largely, can immediately negotiate for that purpose. To the right sort of a party, one having the means of giving a good circulation to the small bills of a legitimate Country Bank just commencing business, this opportunity is one seldom met with. Parties earnestly desiring a really good thing may address, with full particulars, "BANK," Tremont House, Chicago. jy24x3t

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

We are informed that WILBUR M DAVIS, of Carmel, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Gauze Tip, as an alleged improvement upon Geo. A. Mitchell's Tip, for the protection of the toes of Boots and Shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, January 5th, 1858, and and reissued December 7th, 1858.

All Tips made under said DAVIS' Patent infringe upon MITCHELL'S Patent, and no one has a right to make or use them without a license from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell.

That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell Tips made under the patent of said WILBOUR M. DAVIS, without a license from us. CHASE, McKINNEY & Co.
Boston, June 20, 1860. jy4c589-1m

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine; costs only $500 and weighs but 1,800 pounds, and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill.

We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, (under the same patent), for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.

A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
F. N. DU BOIS, IRA AUSTIN. DuBOIS & AUSTIN. jy7c700-dawly

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. jy25c787-7w

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—AT—

LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. DICKINSON, D.D., AND DAUGHTERS, will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH,

And with accomodations for an additional number of Boarding as well as Day Scholars.

Circulars, containing all desirable information, will be given on application by letter or otherwise. jy17c760-1m

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.,
jy7c701-td I. H. Burch, Esq.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

A Stitch in Time saves Nine.

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically ---- the best cabinet-makers ---- all the valuable qualities of ordinary mucilage, being vastly ---- may be used in the place ----.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. de21 d1yeod

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LETTERS PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device yet discovered. The VENTILATION is more like the old-fashioned fire place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and their places supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.

Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.

Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.

☞ Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.

REFERENCES.—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, [illegible]

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FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

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California & Pike's Peak

EXPRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST.

Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak.

SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED!

PONY EXPRESS.

[illegible]

St. Joseph and Denver City

DAILY STAGE LINE!

Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c

Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS'

Heavy Freight Line,

To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.

[illegible]

W. H. WARDER, Agent, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo. my8'60c291-1y

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

For Through Freight Only.

Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West.

The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

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E. P. BEACH, Agent, 278 Broadway, New York.
OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston
A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. mh21-60-1y

OAK ORCHARD

Acid Springs!

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

[illegible]

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.
Je14'60-c554-tu-th&sa-1y

---- WAREHOUSE AND SEED-STORE.

A General Assortment of

Improved Agricultural Machinery AND IMPLEMENTS,

On hand and for sale at all times.

Fruit, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. Cranberry Strawberry, Sweet Potatoe, and Tomato Plants. Osier Willow Cuttings. Raspberry, Blackberry and Grape Roots for sale in their season at

204 Lake Street, Chicago.

fe29b696w6m WILBER, EMERY & CO.

Chicago Lead Works!

LEAD PIPE,

Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,

Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams,

Also—VERY LIGHT PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES.

☞ Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.
fe8'60-w1y E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

DANFORD'S DOUBLE

SICKLED MOWER,

Improved 1860.

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H. P. STANLEY, DEALER IN FRUIT AND PRODUCE, 165 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] jy10c708-1y

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON. ap27-c202-6m

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, June12, 1860-1yr CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. [fe20 '60 1y]
O. H. SPAFFORD, D. STEWART, E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN GARRICK, LUMBER BROKER, And General Commission Merchant, Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Docking and Forwarding. my18x3m

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 2, under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]
E. G. WOLCOTT, D. W. TICKNOR.

DICKINSON & BAKER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING,* Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.
FREDERICK DICKINSON, D. H. BAKER. fe11 '60 1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, [illegible]
A. G. CHADBOURNE. [ap19 c1160m] G. F. WETHERBE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 *Pomeroy's Building,* Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.
☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
E. F. GRIFFIN mh28 '60 1y A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL *Commission Merchants,* No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 182½ South Water Street, Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN, WELLS LAKE, D. J. LAKE. jy5'60-1y

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. [illegible]
J. O. WRIGHT. [ap2'60 1y] R. P. WHITNEY.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS, CHICAGO, ILLS. *GENERAL BROKERS,* AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, [illegible]
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, 216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. (ja4 b914) C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago. no28-a588

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible] mh2'60-1y

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *No. 3 Loomis' Building,* Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. fe1 '60-1y
JOS. H. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH SAM'L Y. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 *South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois,*
JESSE WELLER, J. O. MELLEN, J. J. MUDD.
Cash advances made on Bills of Lading. Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860 . Summer Arrangement. . 1860

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.

GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.

Elegant Sleeping Cars in Night Trains.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860...Summer Arrangement....1860

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent,
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

[illegible]

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

[illegible]

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

[illegible]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

[illegible]

R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Passed Detroit, July 26.

Welland Canal.

Lake Ports.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

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Tidewater Receipts.

Buffalo Market.

News from New York.

The Zouaves in New York.

New York Enjoined on the Japan Bills.

Conflagrations in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Five Points of St. Louis Demolished.

The Eclipse Expedition.

Steamer Sunk with Loss of Life.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Church Steeple Blown Down.

The Rivers.

Painful Calamity.

A Grand Coup d'Etat in Railroad Affairs—Bold Strike for Western Trade.

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Burglar Proof Bank Safe

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.

Covert's Permutation Bank Lock, WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

WILDER'S FIRE PROOF SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water Street.

RICHMOND & CO.,

CATARRH !! CATARRH !! Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES! SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 33 Lake street, Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 39 So. Canal-st., Chicago.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH,

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Qualities, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Fairbanks' Scales, MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Judson's Patent Governor Valve,

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco.

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Insurance Policies & Applications, BANK CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,

BLANKS

WM. H. RAND, Supt., 51 Clark street, Chicago.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup,

Spalding's Prepared Glue! A Stitch in Time Saves Nine! ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

DANFORTH'S DOUBLE SICKLED MOWER. Improved 1860.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the Bank of Massillon.

Please to Read This.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION OF THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BY D. W. BARTLETT.

The Republican Campaign Songster,

Life of Stephen A. Douglas

LISTEN TO THIS, AGENTS!

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake street,

Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, PRESERVE JARS, JELLY TUMBLERS,

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

Improved Agricultural Machinery AND IMPLEMENTS,

204 Lake Street, Chicago.

Chicago Lead Works! LEAD PIPE, Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams,

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue

Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc. Fresh from the Mint, SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES! $35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.

METROPOLITAN

Sewing Machines. $35, $35. $35. $40. $40. $40.

Double Lock Tight Fast Stitch.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood

NEW YORK DYE WORKS, WM. YERBURY

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE

300 Hf. Chests TEA,

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co., POOLE'S BUILDING,

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

CULVER & COMPANY,

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

SHACKFORD & HOW,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

MURRY NELSON,

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 184 South Clark street 184

H. KNAPP, M. D.

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,

Great Direct Line via Pittsburgh.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT,

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sales 7,300 bu State afloat ... large supply; though the offerings were moderate; after the close of our report yesterday, 6,000 bu Western mixed was paid for, 6,000 bu at 59c, and to-day 58½c was paid for 6,000 bu Western mixed afloat, and 59c for 12,700 bu taken on this side and ... Whisky—Sales 210 brls, ... lower. Feed—Sales 23 lbs ... A lot of 16,000 lbs medium fleece sold at 42c. —*Statesman.*

MILWAUKEE MARKET—July 25.—In the grain market there was a nominal decline on wheat of 5c, buyers offering only 90c for No. 1 spring, but there was no business of any account done, owing to the smallness of receipts. Six hundred bushels No. 1 were sold during the week at 90c. No sales of extra reported, as millers would not pay within 5c of yesterday's prices for that quality. By next week our dealers look for some light deliveries of new wheat. To-day a few bushels were sent from Racine county as a sample. It was of a very superior quality. The flour market remains at a stand. The transactions in coarse grains include 1,200 bu oats f. o. b., at 29c; and 240 bu shelled corn at 44c delivered. Other articles quiet and unchanged.—*Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI MARKETS—July 24.—The flour trade continues dull. The quotations for superfine ... $5.50 for old, varying according to quality. There were sales to-day of extra family flour at $4.80 and at $5.50, showing that buyers are not governed by pranks, either of millers or inspectors. This fact renders it impossible to give quotations for grades above superfine that would be of any value to people at a distance. Northern millers bought a good deal of prime wheat early in the week at $1.00 for red, and $1.06@1.10 for white, but this demand fell off to-day, and the market closed dull at 95@98c for red, and $1.05@1.08 for white. These figures being relatively above the value of flour, it is not strange that local millers buy sparingly, and the downward tendency of prices is no more than might be expected. Corn is dull at 42@43. Distillers are buying very sparingly, owing to the large stocks of old in the country, and the promising condition of the growing crop. New oats sold to-day at 35@36c, and old are worth 37@38c. Rye sold at 65c for new, and 70c for old, closing dull. New barley was offered at 70@75c, with very few buyers. There has been an active demand for bacon ...

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—July 24.—Flour—Market ... only a limited demand. Sales include ... —*Democrat.*

CLEVELAND MARKET, July 24.—Flour—New wheat flour is offering at $5.25 for good extras ... —*Leader.*

Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the 3d week of July in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 26.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 26.

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....July 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED....July 26.

[illegible]

Passed Detroit, July 26.

[illegible]

Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Ports.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED....July 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED....July 26.

[illegible]

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,
Office, No. 1 Clark, cor. South Water-St.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
33 Lake street, Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
39 So. Canal st., Chicago.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KARRS,
105 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Breckinridge and Lane General Committee of this city organized this evening at the Irving House. Gustavus H. Smith in the chair. ...

Church Steeple Blown Down.

NORWALK, Ohio, July 26.— ...

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, July 26.—River 21 feet. Weather cloudy. ...

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 26.— ...

Painful Calamity.

PEORIA, July 26.—A young man named Fred Body ... drowned ...

A Grand Coup d'Etat in Railroad Affairs—Bold Strike for Western Trade.

[illegible]

The Zouaves in New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived this forenoon from Boston ...

New York Enjoined on the Japan Bill.

[illegible]

Conflagrations in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[illegible]

The Five Points of St. Louis Demolished.

[illegible]

The Eclipse Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 26.— ...

Steamer Sunk with Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.— ...

Arrest of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, July 26.— ...

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Qualities, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Fairbanks' Scales,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Judson's Patent Governor Valve,
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco ...

JOB PRINTING
COMPANY,
51......CLARK STREET......51
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Decorative Card and Poster Printing,
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BLANKS
W. H. RAND, Supt.,
51 Clark street, Chicago.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
...
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
...
Sold by JNO. B. PARK,
...
GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y. Sugars ...

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
"Save the Pieces!"
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No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

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Life of Stephen A. Douglas
LISTEN TO THIS, AGENTS!

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No. 48 Lake street,
OFFER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,
PRESERVE JARS,
JELLY TUMBLERS,

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

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LEAD PIPE,
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams.

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IMPROVED LEGO.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.
Fresh from the Mint.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
METROPOLITAN

Sewing Machines.
$35, $35, $35.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Last Improved
Double Lock Tight Fast Stitch.

EYE AND EAR—Dr. Underwood ...

NEW YORK DYE WORKS,
WM. YERBURY,

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE
PARSONS, PITKIN & BAKEY,
100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE
PARSONS, PITKIN & BAKEY,
300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities.
PARSONS, PITKIN & BAKEY,

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co.,
GENERAL BROKERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CULVER & COMPANY,

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
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Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
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EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street,

WATSON V. COX & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
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PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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